BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1¼ P. M.
The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.
The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.
The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.
The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.
The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

ELI W. HALL,
ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.
☞ Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. 5

JOHN L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Brunswick.
☞ Office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office. 44

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

MARTIN & CRONLY,
AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
A. Martin M. Cronly.

J. H. ROTHWELL,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 17

SAVAGE & MEARES,
GROCERS and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, third door below Market, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. [25] GASTON MEARES.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

OWEN HOLMES,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,
DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

G. & W. A. GWYER,
MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Cabinet Furniture in all its varieties; Bedsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c., Front Street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER, W. A. GWYER.

WILLIAM H. GAUTIER,
INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
15-tf] WILMINGTON, N. C.

Timber & Lumber Inspector.

WILLIAM A. PRICE, Jr., thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends, and begs leave to say to others, having Timber or Lumber for inspection, that he would be pleased to receive a share of their custom.
No exertions, on his part, will be spared to give the quickest possible despatch to all inspection entrusted to his care.
Oct. 12, 1849. 5-tf

DAVID CASHWELL,
GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
8 Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal CASH advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally. All business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention as usual.
☞ Office on Front Street, near Market. 37

MILES COSTIN,
GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
P. K. Dickinson, E. P. Hall, Gilbert Potter, 14v6 — John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, Dr. T. H. Wright, — Owen Fennell, A. L. Price, Wilmington, N. C.

S. R. FORD,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble; and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense. Nov. 16—[10-tf

J. S. WILLIAMS,
FANCY and Staple Dry Goods Store, Market-street, 7 Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM T. J. VANN,
GENERAL Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce, such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will feel grateful for any patronage in the above line. All produce confided to his care will receive his prompt and personal attention.
Persons having produce for market, and not wishing to come themselves, would do well to send it to him, and at the same time inform him of it, through the mail or otherwise, and their business will be attended to just the same as if they were here in person.
☞ Office in London's Building, North Water Street. November 23, 1849. 11

Drs. CHARLES DUFFY AND E. S. HUNTER,
HAVING entered into co-partnership, with the view of rendering mutual assistance, offer their professional services to the citizens of Onslow and the adjoining counties.
Richlands, August 13th, 1849. 52-tf

TAILORING.—The subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the **Tailoring Business** in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business, he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he asks, to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to *fit*, and to be made in a *workman-like manner*.
May 17, 1849. 36-1y] S. R. ROBBINS.

Fashionable Tailoring.

H. S. KELLY, Having disconnected himself from V. R. PEIRSON, would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the store on Front Street, 5 doors from Market Street, immediately opposite Dr. Bellamy's office, where he is prepared to carry on the **Tailoring Business**, in all its branches. Being in possession of the latest Fassions, he will cut and make gentlemen's apparel at the shortest notice, in a style of workmanship and neatness of fit not to be surpassed by any in the State; and he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers and the public.
Oct. 5, 1849. 4-12m

A CARD.—The subscriber is now prepared to see his customers and friends, at the old stand, on North side of Market Street, next door below J. DAWSON & Co., where he will serve them up with any kind of a Hat or Cap that may be desired. My stock is unusually large, and will be sold very LOW FOR CASH. A call from those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited. Prices to suit the times.
C. MYERS, Hatter.

A Card.—The undersigned would beg leave to return her thanks to the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity, for the liberal patronage heretofore given her, and respectfully calls their attention to the remaining stock now on hand, comprising a full and complete assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, which will be disposed of at New York cost, for cash. All orders filled at the shortest notice. The above business will be continued as usual, after the sale of the present stock.
Mrs. V. R. PEIRSON, V. R. PEIRSON,
December 28, 1849 Executor of SETH HOARD.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of CASHWELL & BLOSSOM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Joseph R. Blossom.
DAVID CASHWELL,
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct., 20, 1849. 7-tf&A

Department of State

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1850.....NO. 26.

General Notices.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day entered into Co-partnership, for the purpose of transacting a **Grocery and Commission Business**, and have taken the Store on South Water Street, third door below Market.
EDWARD SAVAGE,
Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 1, 1850 GASTON MEARES. 25

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of the late Richard Bowden, are hereby notified to come forward and pay the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All claims that remain unsettled after reasonable notice, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
JOHN C. BOWDEN.
DAVID McINTIRE. } *Ex'rs*
Feb. 22d, 1850.—[21-3t

To the Citizens of Wilmington.

WE have 30 very fine stall fed Beeves on hand, and regular engagements to the 15th of April, and would like to furnish the citizens with Corned Beef, if they will furnish kegs. We will have the Beef put up at 8 1-3 cents per pound, and if it should not please after they try it, they may return it without offence.
D. F. McKINNE & CO.
March 1, 1850 25-3t.

A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,
WATCH and Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., opposite the Chronicle Office, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.
A. G. B. having just returned from the North, with a new stock of Elegant Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Ware, respectfully invite the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington, and country generally, to examine our stock before making a purchase elsewhere, as we flatter ourselves that we can sell goods at as low prices as any other establishment South. This stock is the third one we have received within the last five months, which is a proof that a quick sale and small profit is the best and only way to secure the good will and patronage of the citizens generally.
N. B.—Every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Ware, personally repaired, and in a workman-like manner, not to be surpassed by any other establishment, and warranted for one year.
February 15, 1850 6

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THIS DAY entered into Co-Partnership, THOMAS C. CRAFT and EDMUND H. GRANT, under the firm of CRAFT & GRANT,
who expect to keep constantly on hand, a complete supply of **Family Groceries.**
They occupy a store in Bettencourt's buildings, two doors below the corner.
Every attention will be given to business, and they hope to give satisfaction to customers.
Wilmington, N. C., February 4th, 1850. 22-tf
THOS. C. CRAFT. EDMUND H. GRANT.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to J. KYLE, in the shape of notes, accounts, &c., will please call at his Store and settle forthwith, or he will be under the necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer.
N. B.—The Store occupied by him is for rent for the balance of the year. For terms, &c., apply at the Store of CARROLL & FENNELL. [Feb'y 1, 1850.

NOTICE.—Taken up and committed to the Jail of Bladen county, on Thursday, 13th day of September last, a negro woman, who says her name is **Thursday**, and that she belongs to Mr. JOHN J. COXOLEY. Said woman is tall; has a large stomach; is of a bright yellow complexion; and is about 45 or 50 years old. The owner of said slave is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.
J. W. LESESNE, Sheriff.
Elizabethtown, N. C., February 1, 1850 21-tf

TAKE Notice.—All persons having unsettled business with the estate of the late Seth Hoard, will please call at the office of the undersigned, on Front-street, third door from Market-street, opposite Drs. Bellamy & Harriss' office, and settle the same, without delay.
V. R. PEIRSON, Executor of Seth Hoard
December 28, 1849 16-tf

EXECUTOR'S Notice.—The subscriber having at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Sessions of New Hanover County, qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Seth Hoard, all persons indebted to the testator are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate to present them within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of a recovery.
V. R. PEIRSON, Ex'r.
Dec. 28th. 16-tf

FINAL Notice.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of Munsey & Freeman, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber or to Mr. H. Foy, whom he has appointed to call upon them personally for payment. He is alone authorized to receipt for the late firm.
EDWARD CANTWELL.
Dec. 28th, 1849. 16-tf

Notice.—Consignees and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
October 16, 1849. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
THE Subscriber is now in Wilmington, and is prepared to pay the highest market price for likely young Negroes, such as: Boys from ten to twenty-five, and Girls from ten to twenty years of age. All persons having negroes of this class to dispose of will do well to call upon the subscriber who will pay *the highest cash price*.
He will be found at the Washington and Lafayette Hotel.
JOSEPH J. POINDEXTER.
Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 1, 1850. 6t*

NEGROES Wanted.—In the absence of Mr. ANSLEY DAVIS, I will buy negroes, and give as good prices for the description that suits me, as can be got in the Richmond market, or any market in this State, or the State of Virginia.
SOLOMON MYERS,
Dec. 28th. or MYERS & DAVIS. 16-tf

TWENTY-FIVE Dollars Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing on the Newbern road, about sixteen miles from Wilmington, in the latter part of March last, a small boy named ISAAC. Said Isaac is a bright mulatto, about eleven years of age, small for his age, and freckled. He was last heard from on the Holly Shelter road, seventeen miles from Wilmington. All persons are forbid to harbor said boy, under the penalty of the law.
I will also give ten dollars for evidence to convict any person or persons of harboring said Isaac.
Any person returning said boy to Mrs. Mary Craig, in Wilmington, or to John Howard, on Topsail Sound, or lodging him in any jail, so that he can be got, will receive the above reward.
ROBERT J. HOWARD.
March 1, 1850 25-6t

$125 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles North of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the 2d of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.
Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road.—It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.
The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.
I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.
Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.
GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 4-tf

$50 REWARD.—Will be given for negro man named STEPHEN, who broke Jail in Sampson county, N. C., on the night of the 29th ultimo. The said negro STEPHEN is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high—dark complected, slender built, and about 29 years of age. He passed for a free negro while in Newbern Jail, and called himself when taken, and afterwards, JOEL SIMMONS. He is very intelligent, and writes a fair hand.
The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given to any person who will apprehend said Stephen and confine him in any Jail so that I can get him again.
All masters of vessels, and other persons, are particularly cautioned against concealing or harboring said negro, under the penalty and rigor of the law. The said negro Stephen will probably try to pass for a free man, and will, if possible, make his way to some one of the non-slaveholding States.
ELIAS F. SHAW.
January 11, 1850. 17-4t
Newbern Republican, Goldsboro' Patriot, and Fayetteville North Carolinian, will please give the above four insertions in their respective papers, and forward their bills to Spring Vale, Sampson county, N. C.
E. F. S.

LOOK Here.—The subscriber has opened a large stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at HALL & ARMSTRONG's old stand, on Water-street, which he will sell low for cash. He will also act as Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce. MILES COSTIN.
December 14, 1849 14-tf

Hotels, &c.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.
AT ELIZABETHTOWN, BLADEN COUNTY, N. C. CARTER respectfully informs the travelling public that he is prepared to entertain travellers at his HOTEL in Elizabethtown, and will be pleased to receive a portion of patronage. His Table will be found furnished with the best the surrounding country can afford. His rooms are well furnished with bedding. In a word, every effort will be made to render his guests comfortable.
His STABLES are well provided with provender, and attended by careful Ostlers.
He has two large Lots for the accommodation of DROVERS.
February 8th, 1850. 22-3m

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.
THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.
The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.
His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his BAR supplied with the best of liquors.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 1849. 12m.

Rock Spring Hotel.
ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the **Rock Spring Hotel**, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

London House.
THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. WADE, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the **London House**, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table will always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.
Strangers will please enquire for the LONDON HOUSE.
He has also rented the STABLES recently occupied by Mr. W. T. J. VANN, near the Carolina Hotel, where he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, and have them properly and carefully attended to. He has also a large LOT adjoining the Stables, for the accommodation of Drovers.
Oct. 19, 1849 JAMES PETTEWAY. 6-tf

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.
HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. H. R. NIXON. 14-tf

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market-street, formerly occupied by GUY C. HUTCHINS, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, Sulky and Buggy Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.**; all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship.
He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.
Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.
REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new.
JOHN J. CONOLEY.
N. B.—All accounts standing on my books over six months, will be charged with interest. All persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence.
December 14, 1849 J. J. C.

Supreme Court Reports.—Reduction of Price.
THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to; and the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.
Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1849. E. J. HALE. 28-tf

TO FARMERS AND THE PUBLIC.
DAVID F. McKINNE & CO., (S. R. POTTER and E. D. HALL,) have entered into a special Co-partnership, for the purpose of Butchering, and for no *other purpose* whatever. They take this opportunity to inform farmers generally, that they will pay cash for GOOD BEEF, and *none other*; they are sell to them to communicate by letter before they drive their Stock to market. They would further inform the citizens that they have recently bought Mr. PETTEWAY out, under a positive assurance that we should have his custom and patronage.
DAVID F. McKINNE & CO.
December 21, 1849 15-tf

Hallettville, Long Creek, N. C., 8th January, 1850.
THE subscribers beg to call the attention of the citizens of Long Creek District and surrounding country, to their superior stock of goods at present on hand, the greater part of which has recently been received direct from New York and other Northern markets. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash or Barter, viz:
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Wood-ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Guns, Farming and Garden Implements, Garden Seeds, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Alum and Sack Salt, Corn and Bacon, &c. &c. &c.
In addition to the above, country residents will find many other articles suited to their wants which will be offered for sale at low prices.
Jan'y 8, 1850.—[19-tf B. & R. C. HALLETT.

Bound for the Gold Regions!—The subscribers for sale his Lot and buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.
Also, a variety of RIDING VEHICLES, Saddles, Bridles, and Harness, which will be sold very low.
To any person wishing a pleasant residence, the above location will be found very desirable, and a *bargain* may be had. Terms easy.
All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay.
Wilmington, N. C., July 13, '49. ISAAC WELLS

GARDEN Seed.—Just received, a large and fresh supply of Shakers' Garden and Flower Seed, warranted fresh. For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

PINE OIL.—A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. POLLEY, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Warranted good, or money returned
A. H. VANBOKKELEN,
Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

JUST Received and for sale at the Book Store.—The Pastoral Letter of Bishop Ives, and the Reply by a Lay Member. Also, Swain's Justice, and North Carolina form Book, and a large assortment of New Novels.
L. H. PIERCE.

JUST Received. 10 hhds. Muscovado Sugar; 12 hhds. clarified Sugar; 10 bags Coffee; 10 hhds. Molasses, for sale by OWEN HOLMES.

Mercantile.

NEW STORE.
E. V. KELLY, of the late firm of KELLY & MCCALEBB, begs to inform his old customers, and the public in general, that he has resumed the mercantile business in the town of Wilmington, and has just opened, at his new stand, on the corner of Water and Princess Streets, an entire new stock of Family Groceries, Farming Utensils, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, &c., consisting in part of the following articles:

Dry Goods.
Calicoes; Sattinetts; Cassimers; Vestings; Marlboro' Stripes; Red and white Flannels; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; Linseys; Kerseys; Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Blankets; Cambrics; Hosiery; Guernsey Shirts; Jaconet and cross barred Muslins; Bleached and brown Drills; Silk and Cotton Hdkfs.; Head do. [Yarn; Turkey red and blue Cotton Yarn.

Groceries.
Canal Flour, bbls. and ½ bbls.; Mess and Prime Pork; Imitation English Cheese; Goshen Butter; Chocolate; Cloves and Mace; Cinnamon and Nutmegs; Pepper and Spice; Race and ground Ginger; Cayenne Pepper; Rio, Laguyra, St. Domingo, and Java Coffee; Crushed, pulverized, clarified, and Porto Rico Sugars; Hull & Son's Candles; Colgate's best brown Soap; Fancy Soaps; Tobacco of all qualities; Powder and Shot; Indigo and 8g Blue; Spanish Brown; Brimstone and Sulphur; Camphor and Saltpetre; Alum; Saleratus; Mrs. Miller's, Outcalt's, and Lorillard's Scotch Snuff; Mrs. Miller's Macoboy do.

Hardware and Cutlery.
Table Knives and Carvers; Pocket, spaying, shoe, and butcher Knives; Stock and rim Locks; Closet do. H. and I. Hinges; Butt do. Screws; Collins', Bradley's, and Simmons' Axes; Hammers; Squares; Files; Braces; Smoothing Irons; Rat Traps; Coopers' Adzes and Axes; Dowelling Bitts;
And various other articles too numerous to mention all of which he offers for sale at a small profit.
November 2, 1849. 8-tf

PREPARED GUANO.—Farmers, Planters, and Market Gardeners, are respectfully informed that the above celebrated fertilizer is admitted, by practical farmers and others who have used it repeatedly throughout the United States and West Indies, on every variety of vegetables and articles usually raised in the different States, to be the cheapest, most durable, and fertilizing Manure—whose qualities recommending its use, in pamphlet form, with directions, can be had gratis. It destroys worms, insects, and flies, and prevents blight, mildew, and rust. For sale by
3-tf] HOWARD & PEDEN, Ag'ts for the Manufacturers.

BLAKE'S
WEATHER and Fire-Proof Patent Paint.—I hereby give notice to the public, that I have been appointed Agent for the sale of this extraordinary substance.
It is a Mineral Paint, which, when applied to a Building, stone or stucco, rendering the Building perfectly fire and weather proof. The attention of Distillers, Mill Owners, Railroad Companies, Steamboat Proprietors, and Planters, is particularly called to this substance. It adheres with the utmost tenacity to the substance to which it is applied, never cleans off, and once applied, it is applied for ever. It is much preferable to tin or zinc, for covering roofs, makes them perfectly water tight. When applied to brick or stone buildings, it excludes the dampness of the external atmosphere, making such buildings more healthy. For a more particular explanation of the Chemical properties, see Circulars. 100 lbs. will cover 1000 superficial feet. Wholesale price, 4 cents per lb., retail 5 cents; this is about half the price of White Lead. Any person wishing a circular, can have it mailed to them. Address me, post paid. WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
Nov. 2, 1849. [6tf] Wilmington, N. C.

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.—The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASHWELL & BLOSSOM's old stand, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Military Fair Stitch*; also, *Congress* and other *Gaiters*, and *Shoes* of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.
JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Wilmington, N. C., June 22, 1849. 41-ly

LIME, Lime, Lime.—800 bbls. Limeboville white lump; draulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by
J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

Seamen's Clothing.
6 Dos. blue drill Pants;
6 " " denim do.;
6 " Raven's Duck do.;
3 " Red twilled Flannel Drawers;
6 " " " Shirts;
3 " Blue " " do.;
12 " Striped Cotton do., assorted;
2 " Heavy Gurnsey Frocks;
3 " Jumpers;
3 " South Westers;
20 " Oil Clothing, assorted sizes and Patterns;
Sheathes, Belts, Palms, Knives, &c. &c., for sale by
March 1. HOWARD & PEDEN.

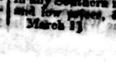
SUNDRIES.
50 boxes Hull & Son's refined mould Candles, 4s 5s & 6s.
50 " Colgate's Soap,
50 " Raisins,
20 " Candles, assorted,
100 packages Crackers, assorted,
50 boxes Cheese, 20 drums fresh Figs,
20 doz. best quality Brooms,
20 " painted Buckets, 20 Nests flower Pails,
10 Nests half-bushel Measures,
12 heavy ironed half-bushel Measures,
Pickles, Capsaps, Sauces, Fishes, Essences, Spices, &c.
m1 For sale low by HOWARD & PEDEN.

JUST Received. 25 dozen Ames & Rowland's Shovels and Spades;
6 do: long handle Shovels;
5 dozen Garden Rakes;
80 do: Hoes, of various sizes and qualities;
ALSO.
4 dozen Ladies Garden Hoes, with medicated handles; said to be a celebrated cure for dyspepsia and various other complaints resulting from want of exercise. It is believed treme cases of poverty. For sale by
March 1] ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

JUST Received, per Schr. L. P. Smith.—1 hhd. of extra clarified Sugar; 2 dozen Bair Buckets; 10 bbls. Mess Pork, new city mess; 1 bbl. fine Pickles, by the hundred or gallon; 3 bbls. crushed Sugar; 5 dozen painted Water Buckets; 50 lbs. Race Ginger; 2 quarter boxes best Black Tea; 5 boxes Colgate's extra Pale Soap; 5 boxes Colgate's extra No. 1 Soap; 29 kegs Nails, from 4d to 20d; 2 dozen Ovens, bake and Turkey or oval. All low for cash, at
March 1] GEO. H. KELLY'S.

FRESH Fayetteville Flour. 20 bbls. of McNeill's and other brands; 6 half bbls. of McNeill's sup. red brand. All low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLY'S.

NEW Goods! New Goods!!—S. HOFFMAN would respectfully inform the people of Wilmington, that he will receive about the 10th of March, a new, splendid assortment of Spring Goods, to which he would invite the attention of the Ladies particularly.
His stock has been selected expressly for this market with great care, and he will sell at less prices, and give better bargains, than any other merchant in the place. A call is all that is necessary to satisfy the Ladies and the public of the fact.
March 1st, 1850. 25-3t



ARRIVALS OF NEW STOCK, AT THE N. Y. Furniture Warehouse.

12 BUREAUS, various patterns;
6 Counting House Desks, low price;
Mahogany Washstands; Small Centre Tables;
Do do: marble tops;
Do Sideboards; Mahogany Secretaries and
20 dozen Windsor Chairs, cheap; [Book-cases;
1 do: double Cotts; Boston Rockers;
Maple and black walnut Parlor Chairs;
Curled Hair Mattresses, best quality;
Cotton and Straw do: do:
Cots and Cradles.
Call and examine our stock; we are determined to offer to purchasers by prices superior to any that can be obtained in any Southern market. Good workmanship, superb finish and low prices, does the business.
March 1] G. & W. A. GWYER.

Schools.

Columbia Academy, Black Creek.
THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of Students on the fourth Monday in October Instant, under the management of Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, late Teacher of the Hopewell Academy, Stantonsburg.
The locality being one of the most healthy in this part of the State, and the arrangement of terms such as to suit the means of the humblest of our citizens, and, in addition, the acknowledged competency of Mr. R. as a Teacher, justify the subscribers in anticipating the co-operation of the public in the laudable work.

TERMS, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
1st Class, (including a course up to mercantile arithmetic,).....$5 00
2nd do. (from the 1st class up to entering on E. Grammar,).....7 00
3rd do. (do. with E. Grammar,).....10 00
4th do. Logic, Natural Philosophy, &c.....15 00
N. B.—Board will be afforded on the most reasonable terms.
☞ Books supplied to Students at a very small per cent. on New York prices.
BUNYAN BARNES,
Chairman Board of Trustees.
Wayne county, N. C., October 19, 1849. 6-6m

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.
THE first session of this Institution will open on the first day of October, under the superintendence of JAMES H. BRENT, a graduate of Randolph Macon College, its location is 12 miles East of Wilmington, on the road leading to Newbern, healthfully and pleasantly situated, in a neighborhood where Board may be obtained at $6 per month. Terms of tuition will be as follows, viz:
Lower branches of English, per session of 5 months.....$7 00
Higher do. do. together with Mathematics,...12 50
Latin and Greek.....18 00
NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Pres't Board of Trustees.
September 14, 1849. 1-tf

MUSIC.—ERNST GRIMME, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music, respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he will open a MUSIC SCHOOL, on the 1st of September next. He will give instructions in Singing, on the Piano, Guitar, and other instruments. His abilities, as a competent Teacher, are known throughout the State; he can, therefore, give the most satisfactory reference. His method of teaching is entirely new, and combines science and execution. He will pay particular attention to tuning Pianos.
TERMS—24 Lessons at $15. All those who desire his services will please leave their address at Mrs. DEROSSET's boarding-house, at the BOOK STORE, or at S. & D. TELLER's Store.
August 10, 1849. 48-tf

FOR Sale at Cost.—The subscriber has for sale a large assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts, all of which are new goods, of this Fall's purchase. He has also for sale a large assortment of Tailor's Trimmings. The above goods will be sold cheap for cash, or on short credit for good notes.
December 28, 1849
Wilmington papers copy 6 times and stop old advertisements of V. R. Peirson, Agent.

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;
Superior do. do.
County Court Subpœna;
Superior do. do.
County Court Fi. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
County Court Sci. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
Apprentice Indentures;
Letters of Administration;
County and Superior Courts
Witness and Juror Tickets;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;
Commission to take Deposition;
County Court Execution;
Magistrate's do.
Capias ad Respondendum;
Overseer's Appointments;
Peace, State, and Civil War.
Notes of Hand; [rants;
Attachments;
State Recognizance;
Military Ca. Sa;
do. Execution;
Negro Bonds;
do. Bill of Sale;
Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.
Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN, OF S. C.,
ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 4th, 1850.

I have, Senators, believed from the first that the agitation of the subject of slavery would, if not prevented by some timely and effective measure, end in disunion. Entertaining this opinion, I have, on all proper occasions, endeavored to call this attention of both of the two great parties which divide the country, to adopt some measures to prevent so great a disaster, but without success. The agitation has been permitted to proceed, with almost no attempt to resist it, until it has reached a period when it can no longer be disguised or that the Union is in danger. You have thus forced upon you the greatest and the gravest question that can ever come under your consideration—How can the Union be preserved?

To give a satisfactory answer to this mighty question, it is indispensable to have an accurate and thorough knowledge of the nature and character of the cause by which the Union is endangered. Without such knowledge it is impossible to pronounce, with any certainty, by what means it can be saved; just as it would be impossible for a physician to pronounce in the case of some dangerous disease, with any certainty, by what remedy the patient could be saved, without similar knowledge of the nature and character of the cause of the disease. The first question, then, presented for consideration, in the investigation I propose to make, in order to obtain such knowledge, is—What is it that has endangered the Union?

To this question there can be but one answer; that the immediate cause is the almost universal discontent which pervades all the States composing the Southern section of the Union. This widely extended discontent is not of recent origin. It commenced with the agitation of the slavery question and has been increasing ever since. The next question, going one step further back, is—What has caused this widely diffused and almost universal discontent?

It is a great mistake to suppose, as is by some, that it originated with demagogues, who excited the discontent with the intention of aiding their personal advancement, or with the disappointed ambition of certain politicians, who resorted to it as the means of retrieving their fortunes. On the contrary, all the great political influences of the section were arrayed against excitement, and exerted to the utmost to keep the people quiet. The great mass of the people of the South were divided, as in the other section, into Whigs and Democrats. The leaders and the presses in the South were very assiduous to prevent excitement and preserve quiet; because it was seen that the effects of the former would necessarily tend to weaken, if not destroy, the political ties which united them with their respective parties in the other section. Those who know the strength of party ties will readily appreciate the fearful force which this cause exerted against agitation and in favor of preserving quiet. But, as great as it was, it was not sufficient to prevent the wide-spread discontent which now pervades the section. No; some cause, far deeper and more powerful than the one supposed, must exist, to account for discontent so wide and deep. The question then recurs—What is the cause of this discontent? It will be found in the belief of the people of the Southern States, as prevalent as the discontent itself, that they cannot remain, as things now are, consistently with honor and safety, in the Union. The next question to be considered is—What has caused this belief?

One of the causes is, undoubtly; to be traced to the long continued agitation of the slave question on the part of the north, and the many aggressions which they have made on the rights of the south during the time. I will not enumerate them at present, as it will be done hereafter in its proper place.

There is another lying back of it, with which this is intimately connected, that may be regarded as the great and primary cause. That is to be found in the fact that the equilibrium between the two sections in the government, as it stood when the constitution was ratified and the government put in action, has been destroyed. At that time there was nearly a perfect equilibrium between the two, which afforded ample means to each to protect itself against the aggression of the other; but, as it now stands, one section has the exclusive power of controlling the government, which leaves the other without any adequate means of protecting itself against its encroachment and oppression. To place this subject distinctly before you, I have, Senators, prepared a brief statistical statement, showing the relative weight of the two sections in the government under the first census of 1790 and the last census of 1840.

According to the former, the population of the United States, including Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee, which then were in their incipient condition of becoming States, but were not actually admitted, amounted to 3,929,827. Of this number the Northern States had 1,977,899, and the Southern 1,952,072, making a difference of only 25,827 in favor of the former States. The number of States, including Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee, were sixteen; of which eight, including Vermont; belonged to the Northern section, and eight, including Kentucky and Tennessee, to the Southern, making an equal division of the States between the two sections under the first census. There was a small preponderance in the House of Representatives, and in the electoral college in favor of the Northern, owing to the fact that, according to the provisions of the constitution, in estimating federal numbers, five slaves count but three; but it was too small to affect sensibly the perfect equilibrium, which, with that exception, existed at the time. Such was the equality of the two sections when the States composing them agreed to enter into a Federal Union. Since then the equilibrium between them has been greatly disturbed.

According to the last census the aggregate population of the United States amounted to 17,063,357, of which the Northern section contained 9,728,920, and the Southern 7,334,437, making a difference, in round numbers, of 2,400,000. The number of States had increased from sixteen to twenty-six, making an addition of ten States. In the mean time the position of Delaware had become doubtful as to which section she properly belongs. Considering her as neutral, the Northern States will have thirteen and the Southern States twelve, making a difference in the Senate of two Senators in favor of the former. According to the apportionment under the census of 1840, there were 223 members of the House of Representatives, of which the Northern States had 135, and the Southern States (considering Delaware as neutral) 87, making a difference in favor of the former in the House of Representatives of 48. The difference in the Senate of two members added to this, gives to the North in the electoral college a majority of 50. Since the census of 1840, four States have been added to the Union; Iowa, Wisconsin, Florida, and Texas. They leave the difference in the Senate as it stood when the census was taken; but add two to the side of the North in the House, making the present majority in the House in its favor of 50, and in the electoral college of 52.

The result of the whole is to give the Northern section a predominance in every department of the Government, and thereby concentrate in it the two elements which constitute the Federal Government; majority of States, and a majority of their population, estimated in federal numbers. Whatever section concentrates the two in itself possesses the control of the entire Government.

But we are just at the close of the sixth decade, and the commencement of the seventh. The census is to be taken this year, which must add greatly to the decided preponderance of the North in the House of Representatives and in the electoral college. The prospect is, also, that a great increase will be added to its present preponderance in the Senate during the period of the decade by the addition of new States. Two territories, Oregon and Minnesota, are already in progress, and strenuous efforts are making to bring in three additional States from the territory recently conquered from Mexico, which, if successful, will add three other States in a short time to the Northern section, making five States, and increasing the present number of its States from fifteen to twenty, and of its Senators from thirty to forty. On the contrary, there is not a single territory in progress in the Southern section, and no certainty that any additional State will be added to it during the decade. The prospect then is, that the two sections in the Senate, should the efforts now made to exclude the South from the newly acquired territories succeed, will stand, before the end of the decade, twenty Northern States to twelve Southern, (considering Delaware as neutral,) and forty Northern Senators to twenty-four Southern. This great increase of Senators, added to the great increase of members of the House of Representatives and electoral college on the part of the North, which must take place under the next decade, will effectually and irretrievably destroy the equilibrium which existed when the government commenced.

Had this destruction been the operation of time, without the interference of government, the South would have had no reason to complain; but such was not the fact. It was caused by the legislation of this government, which was appointed as the common agent of all, and charged with the protection of the interests and security of all. The legislation by which it has been effected, may be classed under three heads. The first is, that series of acts by which the South has been excluded from the common territories belonging to all of the States, as the members of the Federal Union, and which have had the effect of extending nearly the portion allotted to the Northern section, and restricting within narrow limits, the portion left the South. The next consists in adopting a system of revenue and disbursements, by which an undue proportion of the burthen of taxation has been imposed upon the South, and an undue proportion of its proceeds appropriated to the North; and the last is a system of political measures, by which the original character of the government has been radically changed. I propose to bestow upon each of these, in the order they stand, a few remarks, with the view of of showing that it is owing to the action of this government that the equilibrium between the two sections has been destroyed, and the whole powers of the system centered in a sectional majority.

The first of the series of acts by which the South was deprived of its due share of the Territories, originated with the Confederacy, which preceded the existence of this Government. It is to be found in the provision of the ordinance of 1787. Its effect was to exclude the South entirely from that vast and fertile region which lies between the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, now embracing five States and one Territory. The next of the series is the Missouri compromise, which excluded the South from that large portion of Louisiana which lies north of 36 30, excepting what is included in the State of Missouri. The last of the series excluded the South from the whole of the Oregon Territory. All these, in the slang of the day, were what are called slave territories, and not free soil; that is, territories belonging to the slaveholding powers and open to the emigration of the masters with their slaves. By these several acts, the South was excluded from 1,238,025 square miles, an extent of country considerably exceeding the entire valley of the Mississippi. To the South was left the portion of the Territory of Louisiana lying south of 36 30, and the portion north of it included in the State of Missouri. The portion lying south of 36 30, including the States of Louisiana and Arkansas, and the territory lying west of the latter and south of 36 30, called the Indian country. These, with the Territory of Florida, now the State, makes in the whole, 283,503 square miles. To this must be added the territory acquired with Texas. If the whole should be added to the Southern section, it would make an increase of 325,520, which would make the whole left to the South, 609,023. But a large part of Texas is still in contest between the two sections, which leaves it uncertain what will be the real extent of the portion of territory that may be left to the South.

I have not included the territory recently acquired by the treaty with Mexico. The North is making the most strenuous efforts to appropriate the whole to herself, by excluding the South from every foot of it. If she should succeed, it will add to that from which the South has already been excluded, 526,078 square miles, and would increase the whole which the North has appropriated to herself to 1,764,023, not including the portion that she may succeed to in excluding us from in Texas. To sum up the whole, the United States, since they declared their independence, have acquired 2,373,046 square miles of territory, from which the North will have excluded the South, if she should succeed in monopolising the newly acquired territories, about three-fourths of the whole, leaving to the South but about one-fourth.

Such is the first and great cause that has destroyed the equilibrium between the two sections in the government.

The next is the system of revenue and disbursements which has been adopted by the government. It is well known that the government has derived its revenue mainly from duties on imports. I shall not undertake to show that such duties must necessarily fall mainly on the exporting States, and that the South, as the great exporting portion of the Union, has in reality paid vastly more than her due proportion of the revenue, because I deem it unnecessary, as the subject has on so many occasions been fully discussed.

Nor shall I, for the same reason, undertake to show that a far greater portion of the revenue has been disbursed at the North, than its due share; and that the joint effect of these causes has been, to transfer a vast amount from South to North, which, under an equal system of revenue and disbursements, would not have been lost to her. If to this be added, that many of the duties were imposed, not for revenue, but for protection—that is, intended to put money, not in the treasury, but directly into the pockets of the manufacturers, some conception may be formed of the immense amount which, in the long course of sixty years, have been transferred from South to North. There are no data by which it can be estimated with any certainty; but it is safe to say that it amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars. Under the most moderate estimate, it would be sufficient to add greatly to the wealth of the North, and thus greatly increase her population by attracting emigration from all quarters to that section.

This, combined with the great and primary cause, amply explains why the North has acquired a preponderance over every department of this government, by its disproportionate increase of population and States. The former, as has been shown, has increased in fifty years, 2,400,000 over that of the South. This increase of population, during so long a period, is satisfactorily accounted for, by the number of emigrants, and the increase of their descendants, which have been attracted to the Northern section from Europe and the South, in consequence of the advantages derived from the causes assigned. If they had not existed—if the South had retained all the capital which has been extracted from her by the fiscal action of the government; and, if it had not been excluded by the ordinance of '87 and the Missouri compromise, from the region lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, and between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains, north of 36 30—it scarcely admits of a doubt that it would have divided the emigration with the North, and by retaining her own people, would have at least equalled the North in population under the census of 1840, and probably under that about to be taken. She would also, if she had retained her equal rights in those territories, have maintained an equality in the number of States with the North, and have preserved the equilibrium between the two sections that existed at the commencement of the government. The loss, then, of the equilibrium, is to be attributed to the action of this government.

But while these measures were destroying the equilibrium between the two sections, the action of the Government was leading to a radical change in its character, by concentrating all the power of the system in itself. The occasion will not permit me to trace the measures by which this great change has been consummated. If it did, it would not be difficult to show that the process commenced at an early period of the Government; that it proceeded, almost without interruption, step by step, until it absorbed virtually its entire powers, but without going through the whole process to establish the fact, it may be done satisfactorily by a very short statement.

That the Government claims, and practically maintains, the right to decide in the last resort, as to the extent of its powers, will scarcely be denied by any one conversant with the political history of the country. That it also claims the right to resort to force to maintain whatever power she claims, against all opposition, is equally certain. Indeed it is apparent, from what we daily hear, that this has become the prevailing and fixed opinion of a great majority of the community.

Now, I ask, what limitation can possibly be placed upon the powers of a government claiming and exercising such rights? And, if none can be, how are the separate governments of the States maintain and protect the powers reserved to them by the constitution, or the people of the several States maintain those, which are reserved to them, and among others, the sovereign powers by which they ordained and established, not only their separate State constitution and governments, but also the constitution and government of the United States? But, if they have no constitutional means of maintaining them against the right claimed by this government, it necessarily follows, that they hold them at its pleasure and discretion, and that all the powers of the system are in reality concentrated in it. It also follows, that the character of the government has been charged in consequence, from a federal republic, as it originally came from the hands of its framers, and that it has been charged into a great national consolidated democracy. It has indeed, at present, all the characteristics of the latter and not one of the former, although it still retains its outward form.

The result of the whole of these causes combined is, that the North has acquired a decided ascendancy over every department of this Government, and through it a control over all the powers of the system. A single section governed by the will of a numerical majority, has now, in fact, the control of the Government and the entire powers of the system.—What was once a constitutional federal Republic is now converted, in reality, into one as absolute as that of the Autocrat of Russia, and as despotic in its tendency, as any absolute government that ever existed.

As then, the North has the absolute control over the Government, it is manifest, that on all questions between it and the South, where there is a diversity of interests, the interest of the latter will be sacrificed to the former, however oppressive the effects may be, as the South possesses no means by which it can resist, through the action of the Government.—But if there was no question of vital importance to the South, in reference to which there was a diversity of views between the two sections, this state of things might be endured, without the hazard of destruction to the South. But such is not the fact. There is a question of vital importance to the Southern section in reference to which the views and feelings of the two sections are as opposite and hostile as they can possibly be.

I refer to the relation between the two races in the Southern section, which constitutes a vital portion of her social organization. Every portion of the North entertains views and feelings more or less hostile to it. Those most opposed and hostile regard it as a sin, and consider themselves under the most sacred obligation to use every effort to destroy it.—Indeed, to the extent that they conceive they have power, they regard themselves as implicated in the sin, and responsible for suppressing it, by the use of all and every means. Those less opposed and hostile regard it as a crime—an offence against humanity, as they call it—and, although not so fanatical, feel themselves bound to use all efforts to effect the same object, while those who are least opposed and hostile regard it as a blot and a stain on the character of what they call the nation, and feel themselves accordingly bound to give it no countenance or support. On the contrary, the Southern section regards the relation as one which cannot be destroyed without subjecting the two races to the greatest calamity, and the section to poverty, desolation, and wretchedness, and accordingly they feel bound, by every consideration of interest and safety, to defend it.

This hostile feeling on the part of the North towards the social organization of the South, long lay dormant, but it only required some cause to act on those who felt most intensely that they were responsible for its continuance, to call it into action. The increasing power of this government, and of the control of the Northern section over all its departments, furnished the cause. It was this which made an impression on the minds of many, that there was little, or no restraint, to prevent the government from doing whatever it might choose to do. This was sufficient of itself to put the most fanatical portion of the North in action for the purpose of destroying the existing relation between the two races at the South.

The first organized movement towards it commenced in 1835. Then, for the first time, societies were organized, presses established, lectures sent forth to excite the people of the North, and incendiary publications scattered over the whole South, through the mail. The South was thoroughly aroused. Meetings were held everywhere, and resolutions adopted, calling upon the North to apply a remedy to arrest the threatened evil, and pledging themselves to adopt measures for their own protection, if it was not arrested. A meeting of Congress petitions poured in from the North, calling upon Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and to prohibit what they called the internal slave trade between the States, announcing at the same time, that their ultimate object was to abolish slavery, not only in the District, but in the States and throughout the Union. At that period, the number engaged in the agitation was small, and possessed little or no personal influence.

Neither party in Congress had, at that time, any sympathy with them, or their cause. The members of each party presented their petitions with great reluctance. Nevertheless, as small and contemptible as the party then was, both of the great parties of the North dreaded them. They feared, though small, they were organized in reference to a subject which had a great and a commanding influence over the Northern mind. Each party, on that account, feared to oppose their petitions, lest the opposite party should take advantage of the one who might do so, by favoring their petitions. The effect was that both united in insisting that the petitions should be received, and that Congress should take jurisdiction of the subject for which they prayed. To justify their course, they took the extraordinary ground, that Congress was bound to receive petitions on every subject, however objectionable it might be, and whether they had or had not jurisdiction over the subject. These views prevailed in the House of Representatives, and partially in the Senate, and thus the party succeeded in their first movements in gaining what they proposed—a position in Congress, from which agitation could be extended over the whole Union.—This was the commencement of the agitation, which has ever since continued, and which, as is now acknowledged, has endangered the Union itself.

As for myself, I believed at that early period if the party who got up the petitions should succeed in getting Congress to take jurisdiction, that agitation would follow, and that it would in the end, if not arrested, destroy the Union. I then so expressed myself in debate, and called upon both parties to take grounds against assuming jurisdiction, but in vain. Had my voice been heeded, and had Congress refused to take jurisdiction, by the united votes of all parties, the agitation which followed would have been prevented, and the fanatical zeal that gives impulse to the agitation, and which has brought us to our present perilous condition, would have become extinguished from the want of something to feed the flame.—*That* was the time for the North to show her devotion to the Union; but unfortunately both of the great parties of that section were so intent on obtaining or retaining party ascendency, that all other consideration were overlooked or forgotten.

What has since followed are but the natural consequences. With the success of their first movement, this small fanatical party began to acquire strength; and with that to become an object of courtship to both of the great parties. The necessary consequence was, a further increase of power, and a gradual tainting of the opinions of both of the other parties with their doctrines, until the infection has extended over both; and the great mass of the population of the North, who, whatever may be their opinion of the original abolition party, which still preserves its distinctive organization, hardly ever fail, when it comes to acting, to co-operate in carrying out their measures. With the increase of their influence, they extended the sphere of their action. In a short time after the commencement of their first movement they had acquired sufficient influence to induce the Legislatures of most of the Northern States to pass acts, which in effect abrogated the provision of the Constitution that provides for the delivery up of fugitive slaves.

Not long after, petitions followed to abolish slavery in forts, magazines, and dock yards, and all other places where Congress had exclusive power of legislation. This was followed by petitions and resolutions of Legislatures of the Northern States, and popular meetings, to exclude the Southern States from all territories acquired, or to be acquired, and to prevent the admission of any State hereafter into the Union, which, by its constitution, does not prohibit slavery. And Congress is invoked to do all this expressly with the view to the final abolition of slavery in the States. That has been proposed to be the ultimate object from the beginning of the agitation until the present time; and yet the great body of both parties of the North, with the full knowledge of the fact, although disavowing the abolitionists, have co-operated with them in almost all their measures.

Such is a brief history of the agitation, as far as it has yet advanced. Now I ask, Senators, what is there to prevent its further progress, until it fulfils the ultimate end proposed, unless some decisive measure should be adopted to prevent it? Has any one of the causes, which has added to its increase from its original small and contemptible beginning until it has attained its present magnitude, diminished in force? Is the original cause of the movement, that slavery is a sin, and ought to be suppressed, weaker now than at the commencement? Or is the Abolition party less numerous or influential, or have they less influence over, or control over the two great parties of the North in elections? Or has the South greater means of influencing or controlling the movements of this government now, than it had when the agitation commenced?

To all these questions but one answer can be given, no, no, no. The very reverse is true. Instead of being weaker, all the elements in favor of agitation are stronger now than they were in 1835, when it first commenced, while all the elements of influence on the part of the South are weaker. Unless something decisive is done, I again ask, what is to stop this agitation, before the great and final object at which it aims—the abolition of slavery in the States—is consummated? Is it, then, not certain that if something decisive is not now done to arrest it, the South will be forced to choose between abolition and secession? Indeed, as events are now moving, it will not require the South to secede to dissolve the Union. Agitation will of itself effect it, of which its past history furnishes abundant proof, as I shall next proceed to show.

It is a great mistake to suppose that disunion can be effected by a single blow. The cords which bind these States together in one common Union, are far too numerous and powerful for that. Disunion must be the work of time. It is only through a long process, and sovereignty, that the cords can be snapped, until the whole fabric falls asunder. Already the agitation of the slavery question has snapped some of the most important, and has greatly weakened all the others, as I shall proceed to show.

The cords that bind the States together are not only many, but various in character. Some are spiritual or ecclesiastical; some political; others social. Some appertain to the benefit conferred by the Union, and others to the feeling of duty and obligation.

The strongest of those of a spiritual and ecclesiastical nature consisted in the unity of the great religious denominations, all of which originally embraced the whole Union. All these denominations, with the exception, perhaps, of the Catholics, were organized very much upon the principle of our political institutions; beginning with smaller meetings corresponding with the political divisions of the country, their organization terminated in one great central assemblage, corresponding very much with the character of Congress. At these meetings the principal clergymen and lay members of the respective denominations from all parts of the Union met to transact business relating to their common concerns. It was not confined to what appertained to the doctrines and discipline of the respective denominations, but extended to plans for disseminating the Bible, establishing missionaries, distributing tracts, and of establishing presses for the publication of tracts, newspapers, and periodicals, with a view of diffusing religious information, and for the support of the doctrines and creeds of the denomination.

All this combined contributed greatly to strengthen the bonds of the Union. The strong ties which held each denomination together formed a strong cord to hold the whole Union together; but, as powerful as they were, they have not been able to resist the explosive effect of slavery agitation.

The first of these cords which snapped, under its explosive force, was that of the powerful Methodist Episcopal Church. The numerous and strong ties which held it together are all broke, and its unity gone. They now form separate churches; and, instead of that feeling of attachment and devotion to the interests of the whole church which was formerly felt, they are now arrayed into two hostile bodies, engaged in litigation about what was formerly their common property.

The next cord that snapped was that of the Baptists, one of the largest and most respectable of the denominations.—That of the Presbyterian is not entirely snapped, but some of its strands have given away. That of the Episcopal Church is the only one of the four great Protestant denominations which remains unbroken and entire.

The strongest cord, of a political character, consists of the many and strong ties that have held together the two great parties which have, with some modifications, existed from the beginning of the government. They both extended to every portion of the Union, and strongly contributed to hold all its parts together. But this powerful cord has fared no better than the spiritual. It resisted for a long time the explosive tendency of the agitation, but has finally snapped under its force—if not entirely, in a great measure. Nor is there one of the remaining cords which have not been greatly weakened. To this extent the Union has already been destroyed by agitation, in the only way it can be, by snapping asunder and weakening the cords which bind it together.

If the agitation goes on, the same force, acting with increased intensity, as has been shown, will finally snap every chord, when nothing will be left to hold the States together except force. But surely that can, with no propriety of language, be called a Union, when the only means by which the weaker is held connected with the stronger portion is *force*. It may, indeed, keep them connected; but the connexion will partake much more of the character of subjugation, on the part of the weaker to the stronger, than the union of free, independent, and sovereign States, in one confederation, as they stood in the early stages of the government, and which only is worthy of the sacred name of Union.

Having now, Senators, explained what it is that endangers the Union, and traced it to its cause, and explained its nature and character, the question again recurs—how can the Union be saved? To this I answer, there is but one way by which it can be, and that is by adopting such measures as will satisfy the States belonging to the Southern section that they can remain in the Union consistantly with their honor and their safety. There is, again, only one way by which that can be effected, and that is by removing the causes by which this belief has been produced. Do *that*, and discontent will cease, harmony and kind feelings between the sections be restored and every apprehension of danger to the Union removed. The question then, is—by what can this be done? But, before I undertake to answer this question, I propose to show by what the Union cannot be saved.

It cannot, then, be saved by eulogies on the Union, however splendid or numerous. The cry of "Union, Union—the glorious Union!" can no more prevent disunion than the cry of "Health, health—glorious health!" on the part of the physician, can save a patient lying dangerously ill. So long as the Union, instead of being regarded as a protector, is regarded in the opposite character, by not much less than a majority of the States, it will be in vain to attempt to conciliate them by pronouncing eulogies on it.

Besides, this cry of Union comes commonly from those who we cannot believe to be sincere. It usually comes from our assailants. But we cannot believe them to be sincere; for, if they loved the Union, they would necessarily be devoted to the Constitution. It made the Union, and to destroy the Constitution would be to destroy the Union. But the only reliable and certain evidence of devotion to the Constitution is to abstain, on one hand, from violating it, and to repel, on the other, all attempts to violate it. It is only by faithfully performing these high duties that the Constitution can be preserved, and with it the Union.

But how stands the professions of devotion to the Union by our assailants, when brought to the test? Have they abstained from violating the constitution? Let the many acts passed by the Northern States to set aside and annul the clause of the constitution providing for the delivery up of fugitive slaves attest this, not that it is the only instance, (for there are many others, but because the violation in this particular is too notorious and palpable to be denied. Again; have they stood forth faithfully to repel violations of the constitution? Let their course in reference to the agitation of the slavery question, which was commenced and has been carried on for fifteen years, avowedly for the purpose of abolishing slavery in the States—an object all acknowledged to be unconstitutional—answer. Let them show a single instance, during this long period, in which they have denounced the agitators or their attempts to effect what is admitted to be unconstitutional, or a single measure which they have brought forward for that purpose. How can we, with all these facts before us, believe that they are sincere in their profession of devotion of the Union, or avoid believing their profession is but intended to increase the vigor of their assaults and weaken the force of our resistance?

Nor can we regard the profession of devotion to the Union, on the part of those who are not our assailants, as sincere, when they pronounce eulogies upon the Union, evidently with the intent of charging us with disunion, without uttering one word of denunciation against our assailants. If friends of the Union, their course should be to unite with us in repelling these assaults, and denouncing the authors as enemies of the Union. Why they avoid this, and pursue the course they do, it is for them to explain.

Nor can the Union be saved by invoking the name of the illustrious Southerner whose mortal remains repose on the western bank of the Potomac. He was one of us—a slaveholder and a planter. We have studied his history, and find nothing in it to justify submission to wrong. On the contrary, his great fame rests on the solid foundation that, while he was careful to avoid doing wrong to others, he was prompt and decided in repelling wrong. I trust that, in this respect, we profited by his example.

Nor can we find any thing in his history to deter us from seceding from the Union, should it fail to fulfil the objects for which it was instituted, by being permanently and hopelessly converted into the means of oppressing instead of protecting us. On the contrary, we find much in his example to encourage us, should we be forced to the extremity of deciding between submission and disunion.

There existed then, as well as now, a union—that between parent country and her then colonies. It was a union that had much to endear it to the people of the colonies. Under its protecting and superintending care, the colonies were planted and grew up and prospered, through a long course of years, until they became populous and wealthy. Its benefits were not limited to them. Their extensive agricultural and other productions, gave birth to a flourishing commerce, which richly rewarded the parent country for the trouble and expense of establishing and protecting them. Washington was born and grew up to manhood under that union. He acquired his early distinction in its service, and there is every reason to believe that he was devotedly attached to it.

But his devotion was a rational one. He was attached to it, not as an end, but as a means to an end. When it failed to fulfil its end, and, instead of affording protection, was converted into the means of oppressing the colonies, he did not hesitate to draw his sword, and head the great movement by which that union was forever severed, and the independence of these States established. This was the great and crowning glory of his life, which has spread his fame over the whole globe, and will transmit it to the latest posterity.

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The plan of the administration cannot save the Union, because it can have no effect whatever towards satisfying the States composing the Southern section of the Union, that they can, consistently with safety and honor, remain in the Union. It is in fact but a modification of the Wilmot proviso. It proposes to effect the same object, to exclude the South from all territory acquired by the Mexican treaty.—It is well known that the South is united against the Wilmot proviso, and has established itself by solemn resolutions, to resist, should it be adopted. Its opposition is not to the name, but that which it proposes to effect. That the Southern States held to be unconstitutional, unjust, inconsistent with their equality as members of the common Union, and calculated to destroy, irretrievably, the equilibrium between the two sections. The same objections equally apply to what, for brevity, I will call the Executive proviso.

There is no difference between it and the Wilmot, except in the mode of effecting the object, and in that respect I must say, that the latter is much the least objectionable. It goes to its object openly, boldly, and distinctly. It claims for Congress unlimited power over the Territories, and proposes to assert it over the Territories acquired from Mexico, by a positive prohibition of slavery. Not so the Executive proviso. It takes an indirect course, and in order to elude the Wilmot proviso, and thereby avoid encountering the united and determined resistance of the South, it denies, by implication, the authority of Congress to legislate for the Territories, and claims the right as belonging exclusively to the inhabitants of the Territories. But to effect the object of excluding the South, it takes care, in the mean time, to let in emigrants freely from the Northern States and all other quarters, except from the South, which it takes special care to exclude by holding up to them the danger of having their slaves liberated under the Mexican laws. The necessary consequence is to exclude the South from the Territory, just as effectually as would the Wilmot proviso. The only difference in this respect is, that what one proposes to effect directly and openly, the other proposes to effect indirectly and covertly.

But the Executive proviso is more objectionable than the Wilmot, in another and more important particular. The latter, to effect its object, inflicts a dangerous wound upon the constitution, by depriving the Southern States, as joint partners and owners of the territories, of their rights in them; but it inflicts no greater wound than is absolutely necessary to effect its object. The former, on the contrary, while it inflicts the same wound, inflicts others equally great, and, if possible, greater as I shall next proceed to explain.

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The recent movements of individuals in California to form a constitution and State government, and to appoint Sen

UNION MEETING IN NEW YORK.—An immense meeting was held in Castle Garden, New York city, on the evening of the 25th ultimo, to approve of Mr. CLAY'S compromise. The meeting is said to have numbered nearly ten thousand persons, and was addressed by Mr. WHITING, Gen. SCOTT, and others.—The Abolitionists and Free Soilers were denounced in very strong language.

SUPPOSED DISCOVERY OF DR. PARKMAN—A HOAX.—A body was discovered on the 1st instant, near Roxbury, Mass., which was said to be that of Dr. PARKMAN. The announcement created great excitement, but upon further examination, the body was positively identified as that of a man named MCCARTNY, a coachsmith, who disappeared sometime in December last.

LONDON QUARTERLY.—This able Review is before us, and Tory as it is, we confess that we turn with pleasure to its pages, from a glance at the Milliner's Magazines which, under the various titles of "Ladies Books," "Ladies Magazines," "Annuals," "Manuals," and Heaven only knows what else, issue from the American press, to the exclusion of anything of a more solid nature.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.—It seems that the Executive communications are not yet printed, and will not be for a week or more. We make this statement because we believe that several gentlemen have requested our Representative to send them copies. As soon as they are ready, he will, no doubt, take pleasure in sending them.

☞In saying that the *Chronicle* followed the lead of the *Inteiligencer*, we had allusion to the State of Tennessee, and the resolutions of its Legislature in regard to the Nashville Convention. Opposition to that Convention is an old song with the Whig press in this State. Indeed, they want no prompting in that respect.

FLORIDA.—It is said that the Governor of Florida is opposed to the appointment of delegates to the Nashville Convention, but that his opposition will not prevent the people from being represented. The Governor of Florida is a Fed.

☞A large Union meeting was held in Baltimore on the 4th inst. Some five thousand persons attended the meeting, which passed resolutions asserting the principles contended for by the South, and expressive of the attachment of the meeting to the Union.

☞An immense meeting of the Democracy of the City of New York, was held at Tammany Hall on Saturday last. Great enthusiasm prevailed for the Union, and resolutions were passed expressive of the determination of the meeting to sustain the Constitution and the rights of the South under it. The resolutions assert the equal rights of the people in the Territories—the unconstitutionality of the Wilmot proviso, and the necessity of carrying out in good faith, the provisions of the Constitution in regard to the recapture of fugitive slaves. An eloquent letter was received from Gen. CASS, in which he exhorts the Democrats of New York to rally for the defence of the Union.

DEFALCATION.—GEORGE J. BULLOCK, the Cashier of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, of Savannah, Ga., is said to have absconded last week with $100,000 of the funds of the Bank. It is supposed that he has left in the *Isabel*, for Havana.—Five thousand dollars reward has been offered for his detection. His bondsmen are liable for only forty thousand dollars, which would leave the loss of the Bank sixty thousand dollars.

Southern Rights Meeting in Onslow County.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend, for the information that the Onslow people, without distinction of party, assembled on Monday last, and adopted the annexed resolutions. JNO. A. AVERITT, Esq., assisted by several Vice Presidents, presided. The meeting was addressed by GOV. DUDLEY, Hon. W. H. WASHINGTON, Maj. CANTWELL, Messrs. STEVENSON, DESHON, JOHN WASHINGTON and others.—The speech of the latter caused much enthusiasm. A most determined spirit prevailed. We give these resolutions in advance of the official copy:

WHEREAS, the people of the county of Onslow, now met in primary meeting, without distinction of party, are desirous that their views upon the great question of the day may be made fully known,

1*st. Be it resolved*, That they entertain feelings of the warmest attachment to the Union of these States—that they are accustomed to regard it with profound veneration and respect, not alone as the worthy monument of the patriotism and wisdom of the men of the Revolution; but as, indeed, the very safeguard of freedom itself—that under its benign and wholesome influence, this nation has become great, prosperous and happy, and they would be the last by any action on their part, to endanger its existence.

2*d*. But it is, nevertheless, considered and *resolved*, That experience admonishes them, that no people can long maintain their freedom, who are careless of even remote aggression; and that there does exist a disposition on the part of the Northern members of the Confederacy to violate the compromises of this Constitution, and to invade the chartered rights of the Southern people.

3*d*. *Resolved*, That the main condition upon which the South acceded to the Union, was that their slave property should be recognized and protected, and the action of those Northern States which have pretended to put aside the solemn compact then made, is disorganizing, unfaithful and revolutionary, and ought to be rescinded, and that Congress should adopt some immediate measure for the better enforcement of the requirements of the Constitution in this regard.

4*th. Resolved*, That we hold the application of the Wilmot Proviso to the new territories, to be unconstitutional, inexpedient, unnecessary, unequal and unjust, and that it must eventuate in a dissolution of the Union.

5*th. Resolved*, That although we thus deny the right of Congress to interfere in the matter, we are willing, for the sake of peace, as a matter of concession, not of compromise, that the principle of the Missouri "compromise," so called, be applied by Congress to the whole of the territories belonging to the Union; that by some solemn legislative act, binding upon the whole country, the question of slavery may be at once and forever settled.

Five delegates appointed from each Captain's District in the county—the usual votes of thanks, and order for publication, and the meeting adjourned.

AMERICANS FORBIDDEN TO ENTER AUSTRIA.—The Tribune translates the following incident from the Post Zeitung:

"An Englishman and an American were going to Prague to take lessons of Liszt. At Dresden they applied to the Austrian Ambassador to get their passports vise. The Englishman had it done without difficulty, but it was announced to the American that, by virtue of instructions from the cabinet of Vienna, the entrance to the Austrian States was forbidden to the citizens of the United States. The American declared that he should appeal to the Austrian cabinet."

ARRIVAL OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.—The ship Mount Stuart, Elphinstone, arrived on Sunday from Glasgow, after a passage of sixty-four days—thirty-eight Hungarian Refugees came passenger in her, making the whole number now in the city sixty-six. The meeting last night between the new comers and those who were already domesticated here, was very affecting, and sturdy and brave soldiers who had stood the brunt of many a battle without emotion, wept like children, as they embraced their friends and brothers in arms, whom they saw for the first time then, since the hard fortunes of war compelled them to separate.—*N. Y. Express, 25th ult.*

ANOTHER HEAD OFF.—Mr. John N. DOBB, for many years Postmaster at Lumberton, has been removed by the present "Dynasty," and Dr. BARNES appointed in his place. We only wish they would "keep the mill agoing," and change all round.

N. Carolinian.

CURE FOR CORNS.—Rub your corns with salt and a coarse towel for a week—then cut off your feet at the ankle.

For the Journal.

Southern Rights Meeting in Bladen County.

At a Southern Rights meeting, held at Elizabethtown, on the 4th day of March, 1850, a number of citizens of Bladen being assembled, on motion, DAVID LEWIS, Esq., was appointed President, and W. D. MCNEIL and W. ATKINSON, Esqs., were appointed Vice Presidents; and J. J. MCREE and R. S. GILLESPIE, were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained in an able manner by the President.

On motion, the President appointed the following persons to draw up resolutions, viz: Isaac Wright, T. S. D. McDowell, K. McLeod, Geo. Cromartie, and T. J. Norman.

The committee having retired, upon a general call, Col. J. G. McDougald addressed the meeting ably and eloquently for the space of one hour, to the satisfaction of all present; and was succeeded by Mr. J. Baker, who, in a neat and appropriate address, defended Southern Rights.

The committee having returned, reported through I. Wright, their chairman, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That we are Unionists in feeling and in sentiment, by education and habit. That we rely on the Federal Government to secure our rights and redress our wrongs.

Resolved, As American citizens, our pride of character and elevation of spirit, forbids any discrimination to our prejudice. Equals in war, we must be equals in peace.

Resolved, That Congress should promptly establish Territorial governments in California and New Mexico; opening to the enterprise of every State, their immense resources.—The climate, soil and minerals, yielding to every species of labor, would soon indicate the most profitable, and in no other way can this vexed question be so fairly settled.

Resolved, That the gold region has excited a spirit of enterprise without a parallel, and drew to California adventurers from every clime and country, unstaid by agricultural pursuits or family ties, have hastily formed a constitution, prohibiting slavery, and now ask admission as a State. Are they entitled to it? You might as well assume that infancy is equal to all the responsibilities of manhood.

Resolved, That the Federal Government holds California and New Mexico neither for the North or the South, but for the benefit of all the States. The position of California and its gold are too momentous for hasty action. The ablest statesmen will require time to determine when it reflects sufficiently the image of this great family of States, to become one of them.

Resolved, That the South, when contrasted with the North has been represented as the weaker party; and their magnanimity has been appealed to in our behalf. We prefer no claim. We make no demand but what common honesty will sanction. What is legally and constitutionally ours, they have no right to interrupt; then cease to annoy us, or we cease to be friends.

Resolved, That our domestic institutions, handed down to us by a wise and patriotic ancestry, guarantied by all the compromises of the Constitution, are our all, and whilst life continues, we will never surrender them.

Resolved, That if driven to extremes, the outposts carried, and the main citadel attacked, the South will be found far from powerless. Her productions are more formidable than the largest armies. It has been remarked by a British writer, and we think truly, That all the Potentates of Europe in hostile array against Great Britain, could not injure her as much as the loss of our Cotton.

Resolved, That with nearly a half million of emigrants annually pouring into the Northern cities, poor, restless and exciteable, eager to better their condition, with the agrarian principle already deeply rooted, are our Northern brethren sure an eruption will not ensue more to be dreaded than the insurrectionary spirit some are endeavoring to excite? The smouldering fire is there—you cannot extinguish it. Guard, then, your own domicils, and leave it to us to manage ours.

Resolved, That we solicit Congress to settle this family quarrel, unprovoked by us. As a nation we are prosperous. This very South, so wantonly assailed, is the fountain of the richest stream that has ever flowed either in ancient or modern times. It imparts freshness, life and vigor to the North. Dry it up, your tonnage, factories, villages, towns and cities will rapidly decay; and you will be ground to powder with direct taxation. As brethren, we remind you that the South has seaports accessible to all Europe. That our productions and domestic institutions, have been greatly enhanced in value from a false philanthropy elsewhere. The richest prize in the world, from the course of trade, though eccentric and oppressive to us, is now within your grasp. Will you foolishly let it go? If you do, it is gone forever.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of delegates to attend the District Convention at Wilmington on the 11th inst.

In accordance with the last resoluton, the President appointed the following delegates to attend the District Convention at Wilmington, on the 11th instant, viz:

Isaac Wright, T. C. Smith, J. G. McDougald, Col. A. J. Byrne, John Smith, T. J. Norman, G. Cromartie, K. McLeod, Dr. J. Richardson, James Rebeson, Jr., J. T. Council, C. W. Wright, W. W. Harvey, Dr. H. H. Robinson, Dr. N. Graham, Col. Neil Kelly, J. W. Russ, J. G. Sutton, James Allan, John I. McMillan, T. S. D. McDowell, G. W. Bannerman, J. A. Wooten, J. R. Kemp, Jos. Lyon, Dr. J. C. Henry, R. S. Gillespie, J. B. Brown, T. O. Brown, D. Melvin, Jacob Wessel, J. J. D. Lucas, Col. J. O. Daniel, D. H. Buie, W. H. Whitehead, B. Robeson, John A. McDowell, Thos. J. Norman, J. W. Lesesne, Ang. Taylor, J. C. Wooten, J. J. McRee, Duncan Kelly, Dr. D. B. Gillespie, W. A. Atkinson, John Herring, J. K. Melvin.

And on motion, the President and Vice Presidents' names were added to the delegation.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the officers thereof.

On motion of Mr. James Baker.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Wilmington and Fayetteville papers for publication, with a request that Editors of this State copy the same.

DAVID LEWIS, *Pres.*

W. ATKINSON, } W. D. MCNEIL, } *Vice Pres'd'ts.*
R. S. GILLESPIE, } J. J. MCREE, } *Secretaries.*

For the Journal.

Meeting in Robeson County.

At a meeting of the citizens of Robeson, held at Lumberton on Monday 25th inst., in pursuance of previous notice, to appoint delegates to the State Rights Convention to be held in Wilmington on the 2d Monday in March, Thos. A. Norment, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Col. John A. Rowland and R. S. French were appointed Secretaries. On motion, W. McNeill and R. E. Troy, Esqrs., Dr. Edward McQueen and Col. A. S. McMillan, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. In the absence of the committee, N. A. McLean, Esq., being called on, addressed the meeting in eloquent and patriotic strains. He was followed by R. S. French.

On motion, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed to wait on the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, and request him to address the meeting. Mr. Dobbin readily responded to the call, and in an able and eloquent address, enchained his audence for an hour or more.

The committee having returned, reported through their chairman, Robt. E. Troy, Esq., the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That notwithstanding the agitation of subjects throughout the whole country, calculated to raise in the minds of friends of the Union the most anxious and serious reflections, we still have that confidence in the patriotism and liberality of our northern brethren, which induces us to hope that the awful crisis, with which our country is threatened, may be averted.

Resolved, That we believe that the dissolution of the Union of these States is fraught with the most dreadful consequences, and will in no way relieve us of annoyances and inconveniences to which we are subjected from the misguided and unpatriotic conduct of some northern fanatics.

Resolved, That we believe that if the Union is dissolved, no human power can prevent the total annihilation of this Republic, and the utter extinction of the principles of liberty and equal rights throughout the world.

Resolved, That though we entertain these sentiments of regard and attachment towards our fellow-citizens of the Northern States, yet we cannot consent to a sacrifice of our principles, or quietly submit to an encroachment upon our rights.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to hold a Southern Rights Convention, as the best means of uniting upon those measures, and presenting to the people of the U. S. those views of the peculiar interests of the South, which will lead to such mutual concessions, and to such feelings of kindness and conciliation in every portion of the Republic, as will ensure the perpetuity of our country and her institutions.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint fifty delegates to the Convention to be held in Wilmington on the 2d Monday in March.

Under the 6th resolution the following persons were appointed delegates:

John Gilchrist, M. Purcell, Dr. A. D. McLean, M. McBryde, A. H. Currie, J. A. Smith, J. H. McMillan, Col. J. McNeill, J. B. McCallum, Dr. Neill McNair, Wm. McKay, W. C. McNeill, J. Blount, J. T. Pope, R. B. Gregory, J. W. Powell, H. F. Pitnam, J. A. Rowland, F. P. Ashley, S. Sealy, Dr. M. E. McNeill, Dr. E. McQueen, T. Britt, W. McNeill, R. S. French, Dr. J. K. Alford, Jacob Alford, J. W. Alford, N. A. McLean, R. E. Troy, M. C. McNair, Dr. A. D. McNair, Alex. McLean, S. Cobb, J. C. Moore, J. M. Hartman, J. T. Harrington, N. McNeill, Col. A. McMillan, J. C. Lee, B. Williams, D. Smith, H. Falk, A. Davis, Jr., H. H. Ellis, Dr. R. C. Rhodes, W. B. Thompson, Sen., Maj. A. Walson, P. McEachin, A. S. McMillan, H. Bethune, and W. B. Thompson.

On motion the Chairman was added to the list of delegates.

On motion of R. E. Troy, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville and Wilmington papers.

On motion of Col. Thomas Waddill, it was

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings be sent to our Representatives in Congress.

T. A. NORMENT, *Ch'n.*

JOHN A. ROWLAND, } R. S. FRENCH, } *Sec's.*

For the Journal.

Southern Rights Meeting in Sampson County.

After publication made, a large portion of the citizens of old Sampson assembled at the Court House in Clinton, on Tuesday, the 19th of February. The meeting was organised.

On motion of W. C. Draughon, Dr. Wm. McKay was appointed President of the Convention. On motion of L. F. Carr, Silas Herring and B. F. Millard were appointed Vice Presidents. On motion of T. J. Morisey, A. A. McKay and L. F. Carr were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman then appointed T. J. Morisey, Silas Herring, J. L. Clifton, E. C. Gavin, and Wm. Faison, a Committee, for the purpose of drafting a preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

When the Committee had retired, there was a call made for the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, who apologised in a neat and very appropriate manner, by saying that this was a meeting held by the people of Sampson; that he did not think that Cumberland should intrude; and that he much preferred listening to some son of old Sampson.

L. F. Carr being then called upon, responded in a neat, appropriate, and descriptive manner—embracing the positions occupied by the two great sections of the United States.

The Committee on Resolutions respectfully begged leave to submit, through their Chairman, T. J. Morisey, the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, the people of the non-slaveholding States have for many years manifested a total disregard for the constitutional rights of the South, in their unjust and improper interference with the cherished rights of the people of the slaveholding States, and now seek, by improper and unconstitutional legislation, to exclude the citizens of the slaveholding States from an equal and common enjoyment of the territory acquired by the treasure, blood, and life of the citizens of the slaveholding States, in common with the citizens of the non-slaveholding States; and still seem disposed to violate not only the spirit, but the express provisions, of the constitution of the United States upon the subject of slavery; and whereas every freeman of the slaveholding States claims and possesses an equal and constitutional right to all the territory acquired by the government of the United States: therefore we, the people of Sampson, (without distinction of party,) in Convention assembled, do thus resolve, to wit:

1. *Resolved*, That every attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, is a violation of those compromises in the constitution of the United States upon which, and which alone, the federal compact could have been formed.

2. *Resolved*, That every attempt to exclude slavery from the territories of the United States is a violation of the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States—oppressive and unjust, and will be forever resisted.

3. *Resolved*, That the anti-slavery resolves of Vermont, and similar recent indications at the North, manifest decided hostility to the South, and loudly call upon every Southern freeman to be prepared for the worst.

4. *Resolved*, That we approve of holding a Southern Convention at Nashville, Tennessee, on the first Monday in June next;—and we recommend to the other Counties in this Congressional District, to hold primary meetings, and appoint Delegates to the District Convention to be held in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, in order to appoint Delegates to the before proposed Southern Convention.

5. *Resolved*, That the crisis in our affairs demands the cool and dispassionate exercise of the profoundest statesmanship of our wisest and best men.

6. *Resolved*, That we only seek, through a Southern Convention, a proper, equitable, constitutional, and permanent adjustment of the slavery question.

7. *Resolved*, That we cherish the fondest attachment to our glorious Union of indepen lent States, and will never cease to defend and uphold it, if permitted to enjoy, unmolested, our constitutional rights and liberties.

8. *Resolved*, That the laws passed in some of the Northern States, making it penal to assist any slave-owner in recapturing his runaway slave; the requirement of recorded testimony to prove property in runaway slaves; and the formation of abolition societies, to assist runaway slaves in getting to Canada, are gross violations of the constitution of the United States, and an infringement upon the rights of the South.

9. *Resolved*, That a copy of the preamble and resolutions of this meeting be forwarded by the Secretaries to our two Senators, and to our Representative in Congress.

On motion, the resolutions were separately read. They were then discussed and unanimously adopted as a whole.

T. J. Morisey being then called upon, proceeded to address the meeting in a cool, dispassionate, and very appropriate manner; nevertheless, urging the South to take a firm and decided stand, as now was the time, of all times, for us to be unflinching and united.

Mr. W. K. Slocumb being then called upon, proceeded to address the meeting with a spirit which should pervade the bosom of every Southern slaveder.

There was a call upon Mr. Stephen E. Williams to which he happily responed.

Mr J. C. Dobbin was then called upon to redeem the promise made when previously called upon, (which was, that he would make some remarks after he had heard the voice of old Sampson,) to which he responded with the feelings of one who has his country's interest at heart. He asked, who dared to charge this Convention with an attempt to dissolve the Union? He spurned the calumny, and hurled back the falsehood with defiance in the teeth of him who dared utter it.

Mr. Warren Winslow being then called upon, arose and tendered an apology, as he supposed that the meeting was wearied already by the many addresses they had listened to, when he was cheered by cries of "go on," "go on." He did go on, in an able manner, enumerating the many insults and injuries received by the South at the hands of some of their Nothern brethren. And in conclusion, saying that action was the only thing that could save us. Let us say to our Northern brethen: Let us have our rights—tempt us no farther, for the lion is aroused, and wo be to him who disturbs his lair.

On motion of L. F. Carr, it was

Resolved, That 50 Delegates be appointed to attend the Convention to be held in Wilmington on the second Monday in March next.

Accordingly, the Chairman appointed the following Delegates:

Wm. Faison, F. B. Millard, Curtis Thomson, Dr. Thos. Bunting, L. F. Carr, A. B. Chesnutt, A. A. McKay, T. J. Morisey, Patrick Murphy, W. K. Slocumb, Amos Herring, A. N. Blackburn, David S. Mathis, John Wright, Richard Herring, T. J. Owen, Hardy Spell, Sen., J. R. Draughorn, Blackman Culbreth, W. L. Underwood, John C. Williams, Isom McLam, Kilbee Lassiter, Arch'd Monk, Jesse Hawley, Jas. Oates, J. B. Cox, Wm. Ashford, David Oates, I. W. Lane, J. D. Parker, C. A. Harrison, M. J. Faison, John Underwood, Abraham Hobbs, Joseph Herring, Arthur Brown, J. A. Moore, W. C. Draughorne, Henry Moore, J. L. Boykin, Isaac Boykin, Wm. Williamson, John R. Bizzell, J. R. Beaman, Dr. H. A. Bizzell, J. C. Slocumb, Josiah Johnson, Dr. W. G. Micks.

On motion, it was resolved, that the President's name be added to the list of delegates.

Ordered, That these proceedings be forwarded to the Wilmington and Fayetteville papers, with the request that all the papers in the State will publish them. After tendering the thanks of the meeting to the officers and speakers, the Convention adjourned.

WM. MCKAY, President.

F. B. MILLARD, } SILAS HERRING, } V. Presidents.
A. A. MCKAY, } L. F. CARR, } Sect'ys.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE: You are aware that members of our State Legislature are to be elected next August: also, a Sheriff for the county. It is uncertain whether the former members of the Legislature will consent to become candidates for re-election; but be that as it may, there is one vacancy, occasioned by the absence of Mr. ASHE, now member of Congress. It is usual, I believe, when vacancies occur, that a County Convention selects suitable persons to fill them. This has been the practice of the Democratic party for years past; and I presume that a Convention will be held some time this Spring, when candidates will be nominated. This plan has been adopted to obtain the concentration of action, and it may be important, in the present instance, that we should adhere to it.

In the election of Sheriff, however, the Democrats of this county have never heretofore thought fit to make any nomination by Convention, for the reason that there never has been any apprehension of the election of a person of opposite politics to fill that important office. It is now well known, that our worthy fellow-citizen, OWEN FENNELL, Esq., who has so ably and impartially discharged the duties of that office for a series of years, will not again consent to become a candidate. His retiring is regretted by the whole county; for, although the county may be provided with as efficient an officer, that office cannot be better filled, by a more amiable man, or abler officer. In paying this merited tribute of respect to Mr. FENNELL, I do so without reflecting on the qualifications of others, or desiring to wound the feelings of any man. Such is not my intention. But to come more directly to the subject to which I wish to direct the attention of our friends. It is this: I would, with all due respect, allude to the many candidates for the office of Sheriffalty already understood to be in the field. If I mistake not they number five—four Democrats and one Federalist. It is not surprising that gentlemen should aspire to the office of the Sheriffalty of New Hanover county, for it is one of the most honorable and lucrative offices of any in the county, within the gift of the people. But we should recollect at the same time, that it is a most responsible office, and can be used more effectively in a political point of view, than any other; and we may rest assured, that if the Democratic party is to be split up in the way that now seems likely, it will result in the election of the Federal candidate. Such a result would, perhaps, be more seriously regretted by the Democratic candidates, than by any other members of our party; because they must know that the success of the Federal candidate would undoubtedly be owing to the multiplicity of Democrats in the field.

It is the policy of all parties to cultivate unity of action; and I know the Democratic gentlemen already in the field, desire union in our ranks as much as any of our political brethren. All will agree that union is of the first importance in preventing the evil attending the election of a Federal candidate; and under these considerations I would respectfully suggest to the Democratic candidates, the propriety of consenting to allow their names to be placed before a County Convention, to assemble in a short time, and abide its decision. As I look upon it, we may quarrel among ourselves as much as we please, it is our inalienable rights, but when it comes to head Capt. Tyler, petty feuds must cease, and we must be united and present one undivided front to our opponents.

I have written the above, Messrs. Editors, entertaining no objection to either of the Democrats who are said to be candidates for the Sheriffalty of the county; but merely to bring the matter before the people, that they may talk it over between now and the time of bringing out the county candidates; and in doing so, I hope no one will take umbrage at my suggestion. Yours, &c., HOLLY SHELTER.

March 4, 1850.

From the Baltimore Argus.

Gen. Taylor at Richmond.

Gen. Taylor has made some *remarkable* speeches in his life—some that have received the special notice of the press, and been very generally the object of remark among the people. But we think that no sentiment ever advanced by General Taylor, will be received with more surprise by the people, than the declarations made by him on his recent trip to Richmond. According to the newspaper reports, in reply to certain toasts in which reference was made to the noparty pledges made during the Presidential campaign, Gen. Taylor said in reply—

"Reference has been made to the pledges which I gave before my election, that, in case my countrymen should see fit to elevate me to the Chief Magistracy, I would be the President of the whole people of the United States, and not the President of a party. I here avow that I was sincere in my expressions of unwillingness to be made a candidate for the office; for which I believe, as I said, the experience and qualifications of one whose whole life had been spent as mine had, almost exclusively in the active duties of the field and the camp, were unequal and insufficient. My countrymen saw fit to take me as I was, without any offorts of mine to induce them to do so; and, though I have been accused in some quarters, with having violated in my Administration the pledge to which allusion has been made, I here avow that I was sincere in making it, and have been sincere, and I think I may claim to have been *successful*, in my efforts to redeem it, in all respects."

If Gen. TAYLOR, after the unparalleled proscription practised by his administration, can stand up in the face of an intelligent community, and unblushingly declare that he was sincere in making the pledges referred to—and actually claim to have "*successfully*" redemed them, we think he manifests more courage in so doing, than was necessary to fight the battle of Buena Vista.

If Gen. TAYLOR considers that he has "successfully" redeemed the pledge which he made, that "under no circumstances would he be a party President," by appointing in any case, none but whig partizans to office—and removing thousands, for no other reason than because they were NOT whigs, after having said that "honesty, fidelity and capacity," were to be the only recommendations for office, he has selected men destitute of all these qualifications, and with no earthly recommendation, except that of bitter partizan devotion. These are facts which no man dare deny, because he would be overwhelmed with the proof from every quarter of the country.—and yet Gen. TAYLOR has the HEROISM to proclaim that he has "*successfully*" redeemed his pledges, and means to *continue thus* to carry them out. The latter part of the declaration we may believe. We think it very likely that here Gen. TAYLOR will be found keeping his pledge, and that the future course of his administration will exhibit the same *disregard* for all the promises and pledges that brought it into existence, which has already degraded and disgraced it in the estimation of all honorable minds.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We think the Argus is too severe in its strictures on Gen. TAYLOR'S appointment of thousands of Whigs to offices made vacant by the removal of Democrats. He may have been told, and no doubt believed, that the many appointments were "*Land Warrants*" that he was signing. The claim that the old man makes of being a no-party President, and having been *successful in his efforts to redeem his pledge in all* respects, has been guided by his imagination, and his imagination has been prompted by his vanity. B. B.

For the Journal.

EDITOR JOURNAL—Dear Sir: The lines herewith were penciled as we were leaving Charleston on our late rough passage to Wilmington. If you consider them worthy a place in the Journal, they are at your service. I do not often commit the folly of putting my thoughts in rhyme, as I am a sober prose writer, as you are aware, upon subjects agricultural.

SOLON ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON, March 4th, 1850.

To South Carolina and my many Friends there.

I'm floating on the ocean,
  Thy land is on the lee—
But yet the steamer's motion
  Will speed me far from thee.

The moon is shining mildly
  That lights me far from thee:
The wind is howling wildly,
  Thy shores no more I see.

The North is now before me—
  Thy land I leave behind,
And sadness now comes o'er me—
  What is it makes me blind?

A tear—but that is fleeting,
  'Tis 'cause I think of thee;
With other friends soon meeting,
  Say, will you think of me?

Oh! never while I'm living
  Thy land will I forget;
Though I were always giving,
  I'd still be in thy debt.

So while I keep my reason
  I'll love thy sunny clime;
I like thy winter season,
  So like our summer time.

I love thy fair ones' beauty—
  I love thy noble men:
My homage here and duty,
  I pledge to her and them.

Although the tie I sever—
  For duty bids away—
I hope 'tis not forever
  From thee that I must stay.

ESTIMATE OF A LIFE.—The Duke of Wellington, after the battle of Waterloo, joined in the pursuit, and followed the enemy for some miles. Col. Harvey, who was with him, advised him to desist, as the country was growing less open, and he might be fired at from behind the hedges.

"Let them fire away," said the Duke. "the battle is won, and my life is of no value now."

NEW ANTISLAVERY TREATY.—The treaty between the U. S. and Austria, just made public, exempts the personal property of the respective subjects and citizens either from all inheritance taxes, etc., according to the old treaty's stipulations. Persons are to have free power to dispose of real estate. In case of absent heirs property to be under guardianship of the law. Provision is made for consuls, etc. Consuls to act as arbiters in difficulties between seamen and masters of vessels. Consuls authorized to cause arrest of *deserters* from ships of war and merchant men. This treaty to be in force two years, and to be no longer binding after one year's notice of a disposition from either party to terminate it.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PAPAL STATES.—Some of the German papers publish a letter, which contains the following:—

"I can give you the important news that the Pope has come to an arrangement with the Catholic powers, relative to the constitution to be given to the Pontifical States. According to that arrangement the *motu proprio* of last year is to remain the basis of the new constitution. The States are to be divided into four legations, each of which will have at its head a Cardinal as political chief. A member of the Sacred College is to be President of the Council of Ministers, with the title of 'Cardinal Secretary of State.'"

Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1850.

BACON, per pound.				NAVAL STORES.			
Hams,	$ 8	a	$ 8½	Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.		
Middlings,	6½	a	7	Yellow Dip,	1 80	a	1 85
Shoulders,	6	a	6½	Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	0 00
Hog round,	7	a	7½	Hard,	0 00	a	1 10
Western,	0	a	0	Tar,	0 00	a	1 10
BEANS, per bush.				Pitch,	0 00	a	1 10
White,	00	a	1 00	Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a	2 98½
BEESWAX,				Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	1 64
Per pound,	18	a	20	Do. No. 3,	65	a	66½
BUTTER,				Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00	a	25½
Per pound,	15	a	25	Varnish, per gal.	20	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.				OIL, per gallon.			
N. Mess,	12 50	a	14 00	Sperm,	75	a	1 37
Do. Prime,	7 00	a	9 00	Linseed, N C.,	80	a	85
BEEF CATTLE,				Neats Foot,	00	a	0 00
Per 100 lbs.,	4 50	a	5 00	PEAS, per bushel.			
CORN,				Ground,	75	a	90
Per bushel,	00	a	00	Black Eye,	60	a	65
Meal, bush.,	65	a	70	Cow,	60	a	65
COFFEE, per lb.				PORK, per barrel.			
Rio,	16	a	18	Nor. Mess,	12 50	a	00 00
St. Doming'o,	00	a	00	Do. Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Laguyra,	17	a	18	Fresh, per lb.	4½	a	5½
Cuba,	00	a	00	POTATOES.			
Java,	00	a	00	Irish, bbl.	2 00	a	2 25
CANDLES, per lb.				Sweet, bush.,	40	a	50
Tallow,	14	a	16	POULTRY.			
Sperm,	40	a	45	Chickens, live,	10	a	15
Adamantine,	31	a	32	Do. dead,	12½	a	25
EGGS, per dos.,	10	a	12½	Turkeys, live,	40	a	70
FEATHERS, live,				Do. dead,	40	a	1 00
Per pound,	00	a	35	RICE, per 100 lbs.			
FLOUR, per barrel.				Clean, cask,	2 75	a	3 00
Canal,	7 00	a	7 50	Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
Fayetteville,	5 00	a	5 50	SALT, per bushel.			
HAY, per 100 lbs.				St. Martins,	00	a	25
North River,	62½	a	65	Liv'l sack,	00	a	1 00
Eastern,	00	a	70	SOAP, per lb.	4	a	6
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a	5½	SHINGLES, per M.			
LARD, per lb.				Country,	1 50	a	2 50
No. Carolina,	7	a	7½	Contract,	3 50	a	4 00
Western,	6½	a	7	SPIKES, per lb.	12	a	25
LIME, per barrel.				STAVES, per M.			
Thomaston,	00	a	1 00	W. O. barrel,			
LUMBER, River, per M.				rough,	00 00	a	00 00
Floor. B'ds,	0 00	a	00 00	Do. dressed,	0 00	a	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	0 00	R. O. hhd.,			
Scantling,	0 00	a	0 00	dressed,	00 00	a	00 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.				Do. rough,	13 00	a	00 00
N. E. Rum,	30	a	33	SUGAR, per pound.			
Gin,	28	a	30	New Orleans,	6	a	7
Whiskey,	31	a	32	Do. common,	00	a	8
Do. common,	00	a	00	Porto Rico,	7	a	8
Do. Old Nick,	60	a	65	St. Croix,	7	a	8½
Apple Brandy,	30	a	40	Loaf,	10	a	11½
Peach do.	00	a	00	TIMBER, per M.			
MOLASSES, per gall.				Shipping,	0 00	a	0 00
West Indies,	20	a	—	Mill, prime,	6 50	a	8 00
New Orleans,	00	a	00	Do ord'y,	4 25	a	5 50
MACKEREL, per bbl.				Do. inf'r,	3 50	a	4 00
No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00	TALLOW,			
No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00	Per pound,	6	a	7
No. 3,	0 00	a	3 50	WINES, per gallon.			
MULLETS,				Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Per barrel,	5 00	a	5 25	Port,	1 25	a	4 00
NAILS, per lb.,	4	a	5	Malaga,	40	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 35	a	$ 40
Spirits Turpentine, do.	50	a	55
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	15
Cotton, per bale,	1 25	a	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale,	50	a	65
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,	8	a	0
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	55
Ground Peas, per bushel,	8	a	0
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	6 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	45	a	50
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	65
Lumber, per M.	7 00	a	8 00

REVIE

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDDICK, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Northern Whiggery in 1848.

We go for the Wilmot Proviso and nothing short. The proviso and freedom forever! Suppose it isn't necessary, there's a great principle involved! The proviso, let the consequence be what it may! Never shall slavery be further extended. Leave the matter to the people!—to the Indians and ignorant half-breeds and Mexicans! Never—no, never! Here we firmly plant our feet. Congress must decide the questions, and decide it on the side of freedom!—The proviso won't do any good! Well then, it won't do any harm, and we are bound to put it through.—No matter what the South thinks. We've been dictated to by slaveholders long enough. Nothing short of the Wilmot proviso will satisfy us and secure liberty in the territories. 'Twas in a cause like this of the proviso that our fathers bled and fell on Bunker Hill. What unworthy son of noble sires will prove recreant in the cause of freedom? The proviso and freedom forever!

Northern Wiggerry, on the receipt of Taylor's Special Message.—On the whole, we r-a-t-h-e-r g-u-e-s-s we might as well let the p-p-peop-*people* of the territories do as they like about holding niggers. At any rate, let's keep clear of that d—d proviso.

Springfield Post.

The Commerce on the Pacific and the East.

The vast commerce of the Pacific Ocean and the East, instead of going to Europe by circuitous and dangerous routes, is destined, it is generally believed, to pass directly through the United States. This country is to be the medium of this magnificent trade. To give the reader an opportunity of estimating the immensity of those interests at a single glance, the Washington Union publishes a table of the countries washed by the waters of the Pacific, with their respective populations, whose commerce may be entirely controlled by the United States. These show an aggregate population of 439,000,000 souls, or one half the whole population of the globe. That population inhabit countries stretching through every latitude and climate, and producing every variety of product known to the torrid and temperate zones, and producing the most valuable staples of commerce. The means by which to control this trade, the Union says, are to be found in the settlement of the Oregon and California Territories, erecting them in due time, into States of convenient size; and in controlling the gateway by which the vast volume of oriental (or, in that event, occidental) commerce will pour into the Atlantic, and find its way to the Atlantic States of America and to Europe. It is a prize worthy of a great and persevering struggle, for in its attainment is involved the problem of our own political and maritime ascendancy. We give the Union's table as a matter of curiosity to our readers:

NORTH AMERICA—*Population.*	
Russian possessions	50,000
British possessions	20,000
Oregon	20,000
California	100,000
Mexico	3,000,000
Central America	1,000,000
ASIA.	
Chinese Empire	352,000,000
Empire of Japan	30,000,000
Russia in Asia	12,000,000
Empire of Annam	6,000,000
Siam	5,000,000
Birman Empire	3,500,000
SOUTH AMERICA.	
New Grenada	1,700,000
Ecuador	600,000
Peru	1,700,000
Bolivia	1,500,000
Chili	1,500,000
Patagonia	
OCEANICA,	
Including Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Spice Island, Moluccas, New Holland, Sandwich Islands, and the vast groups that intersperse the Pacific Ocean in every direction	20,000,000
Grand aggregate	439,190,000

Philadelphia Ledger.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS.—The N. York Courier and Enquirer furnishes the following statistics of the regular business of the Post Office in that city. It says:

"There are made up daily in the Post Office *four thousand four hundred and eighty mails*, more than two thirds of which are made up thrice in each day, making over *seven thousand mails*, made up for separate places daily. These are deposited in *two hundred and sixty* separate pouches under lock. Of newspapers, there are about *two hundred large canvass bags* despatched daily, and on Wednesday and Thursday of each week *two hundred and fifty extra bags* are despatched on each of those days, and on Friday nearly as many more. The average number of letters received at and sent from this office, daily, is between *fifty and sixty thousand*. Of newspapers, the daily average would be about *one hundred and twelve thousand*.

"There are seventy six clerks employed, and thirty carriers, with their assistants. Of these, six are night clerks, who commence at 6½ P. M. and leave at 5 A. M. The day Clerks commence at half-past five A. M., and *all* remain on duty until half-past four in the winter and five in the summer; the remainder of the time until the night clerks come on duty, a sufficient number remain to keep up the work of the office.

"The above work, which is exclusive of any of the British, Bremen or California steamers, will give something like a correct impression of the amount of labor performed at the Post Office in one day."

European Notions on the United States.

The European correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, says we greatly overrate both the amount and the value of the influence of our institutions on the popular mind of Europe. He adds:

"The great mass of the people on the continent are either totally ignorant of our national existence, or have the vaguest idea of our geographical position, our history, our character, and our form of government. The Parisian matron, who inquired, on my mention of Washington, if he was "that horrid English physican who poisoned Napoleon?"—the Athenian, who congratulated me that our "king was plenty rich, since he has got so much gold in California"—the Neapolitan, who was satisfied that "America is the finest kingdom in Europe," and wished me to take him there afoot—and the Custodian, at Pompeii, who could expound antiquities most admirably, but had never even so much as heard of America—afford fair illustrations of the intelligence generally possessed on the continent of Europe respecting our country. In truth, how should it be otherwise? Nearly half of the people are unable to read, and a large proportion of the remainder are both too poor to obtain books, and too uncultivated to care for information. The educated class entertain the most inadequate and perverted ideas concerning us. They know, indeed, that we are a republic, but they have no proper conception of either the theory or the practical operation of our government; they understand that we have liberty, but they are ignorant of the moral strength which controls it, and of the great constitutional and legal barriers which hedge it in. How ought we to expect it to be otherwise, when, even in England, which has twenty times the facilities for information, ninety-nine men out of every hundred know so little of our political organization, as to be ready to reproach Congress for not at once abolishing slavery throughout the Union."

INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT.—The New York Commercial, in a letter from London, gives us the following bit of information which we do not find in the Court Circular:"

"The Queen will not open Parliament in person, 'owing,' it is announced, 'to the near approach of an event which will add another heir to the Royal family.' This event is expected in the middle of April."

"Sir" said a member from the Assumption, "I am here the proper representative of my constituents; I am here from the Parish of Assumption and while I stand upon this floor I"—"Yes," said a member, "Assumption are of a piece." "Sir," retorts, "and you are the greatest piece of assumption that was ever heard of"

From the New Orleans Delta.

Mike Hooter's Fight with the Panther.

YAZOO SKETCH—NO. III.

Our friend, Mike Hooter, having heard of the vast notoriety he had acquired by our previous sketches of his "Bar" fights, stepped into our office the other day, and, after expressing himself highly gratified by the faithful manner in which we had given his adventures—barring the "cousin"—proceeded to relate his fight with the Panther, as follows:

Talkin' of Panters, said Mike—placing his feet upon our writing-table—thereby endangering sundry ink-stands—and throwing back, with a toss of his head, the tail of his coonskin cap—talkin' o' Panters, an' the sevigerous dispersition o' the varmint, the critter what camps out down in my deadnin', aint to be beat no whar north o' h—ll, nor south o' Satartia! You hosses, in this here village, makes er great heller-bellew 'bout seein' the Elephant an' fightin' the Tiger, an' all that kind er small suckumstance; but wait 'tell you've seen the sights what brother Hooter's seen, an' fout sich Panter fights like this child has, an' my privit 'pinion is you'll stop braggin', right plum'.

You must know, continued our narrator—and here he champed his tobacco with increasing energy—you must know this child ain't skeer'd o' nothin', this side o' no whar, 'cept it's doin' er mean trick; an' when it comes to that, I eaves in. But when you talks 'bout er Bar fight, or er leetle, small fuss with er Panter, an' all that kind er privit 'musement, I'm *thar!* They say Dave Brazeal's up to Deer huntin', an' Sam Dougherty's purty fast arter a Fox—but that's er small, slim bizness—an' when they've cotch the varmint, all they gits is er piece uv his coat-tail, an' some hair. But Bar an' Panter shootin's worth a feller's while; an' thar this child's perfectually in town. Ole Ike Hamberlin use to be some in that line, an' so was Parson James; but, when I squat down in our clearin', Ike begun steam-docterin' fur er livin', and brother James, he tuk to preachin'.—You never hearn none er that James' sermons, didn't you? Well, if you never did, jest go down to Clairbornesville, to camp meetin', next time that hoss-fly spouts, an'—*sich* preachin'! whew! an'—sich hollerin'! The Scriptur' sez the wild Bull uv Bashan could bellow a few, and Balaam's ridin' hoss was some when it cum to brayin'; but Parson James could take the lint off'n um both for *loud*, any day! An' when he cum to slappin' his hans an' stompin' his feet, and foamin' at the gills—jest to see the shines uv them mourners! Sich shoutin', an' sich er 'nurther hollerin' an' screamin' 'mongst the wimmin! an' sich tarnation cuttin' up, an' wollerin' an' rollin' 'bout in the straw an' shucks, you never hearn tell uv, since you was kittened!

Howsever, that ain't tellin' 'bout the Panter; an', somehow, or 'nuther, when I gits to talkin' uv my huntin' scrapes, Ike Hamberlin, an' sich like fellers, always pops into my noddle; an' stead uv tellin' the story, I flies off'n the track, an' commences talkin' 'bout my neighbors. Speakin' uv Ike, an' the way he use to steamdoctor them yaller chaps in the hills, 'minds me uv er tale Dr. Turnipseed use to tell on him, 'bout how he got to be er doctor.

You see Ike was 'rigionally er gunsmith, an' from tinkerin' 'bout guns, he got to shootin' um—fust, at his neighbors' cows, an' the like, an' from that he tuk to huntin' reg'lar. Howsomever, that ain't the pinte. But one night he cotch cold from sleepin' with his mouth open, an' er steamdoctor 'vised him to take some "NUMBER SIX." Well, Ike swoller'd er whoppin' dose uv it, an' thar was whiskey in it, an' he kep er takin' it when he hadn't ought to, tell he got so much uv it in him that he cum precious nigh peggin' out—an' arter that, he tuk sich er pertickler likin' to the med'cine—(though I always 'spected it was the whiskey that was in it)—that he cotch er fresh cold every day. To save expenses he thought he'd go to steamdocterin' hisself, so he mout have the med'cine handy in case uv axedint. So Ike he quit gunsmithin', and borrid er spellin' book from one uv ole Dave Le May's niggers, an' went to readin'; an' from that he got him er "Thompsonian Doctor Book," an' went to cypherin' out how to practice physic. In about er week, he thought he know'd 'nuff, an' went an' got him er jug er ball-face whiskey, an' some red pepper, an' dogwood bark, an' snake root, an' Injun turnip, an' jimston weed, an' h—ll knows what all; an' jumbled um all up in er mixtry together—an' that was Ike's "NUMBER SIX." Soon as his med'cine had time to soak some, Ike went to docterin' fur er bizzness, an' then he got too big for his breeches, an' kinder tuk the swell head, an' got to shavin' an' puttin' on er clean shirt every eight or ten days. 'Twas n't long 'fore he quit goin' to pra'r meetins, an' brother Marly said he b'lieve he hearn him one day cussin' his ole hoss for stumblin'.

Well, the fust case Ike had to doctor, was er feller down in Satartia, what cotch the bumfujjins from swollerin' too much tadpole soup, an' was too infernal lazzy to spew it out agin. The fust dose Ike gin him, he wolloped over on his belly, an' trimbled all over, jest like er free nigger on er frosty mornin', or er dyin' calf, knocked in the head with er milk piggin. When Ike saw that, he know'd he'd made er impression on him, an' that his med'cine was the very *thing!* Torecly the chap begin puffin an' blowin like er green lizzard on er hot fence rail, an' his mouth it flew open like er rat trap when it's sot, an' the med'cine run out'n his nose an' mouth, like lasses out'n er demijohn! I seed it was all day with him, and, sez I, "good bye cow!"

That chap died.

Ike said it sarved him right, 'cause he spew'd up the mixtry.

The next ailment he went to doctor was er ole coon, what kep grocery in Satartia, an' swapped whiskey to niggers, for chickens they'd stole. That ole studd tuk cold an' pleurisy from goin' in er swimmin', an' puttin' on a clean shirt torecly arterwards. His skin was dry as er bone, an' all shriveled up like er cotton blossom arter er frost, an' his hands was as hot as er roasted tater. He axed for water. Ike said 'twasn't no use humorin' sick folks, for he'd want some agin, an' then he gin him er spoonful er "Number Six." H—ll fire! said the feller!

The next thing Ike did, was to souze him, head an' ears, right plum kerswash into er tub uv bilein hot water. You oughter seen that chap when he felt the steam of it, how he wriggled 'bout an' play'd kerwollop in that tub! He put me in mind of er leather shoe-string in the hot ashes—but he soon cooled down as quiet as er nigger with er ague on him, doubled up on er pile o' hot cotton seeds.

He's all right, sez Ike. Didn't I fix him in double quick time?

Then you orter seen Ike swell at the gills an' strut 'bout like er turkey gobler in layin time; jest as if some body'd gin him er new wolf skin to make him er Sunday coat.

Wan't that quick! said Ike. Doctor Rice be durned! he ain't no doctor, side er me!! Stan him up, sez Ike! But the feller was limber as my shirt tail. He was dead!

Well, the way Ike got round that was, he told the people that the 'tarnal cuss was dying when he got to him,—and was he any witch to raise the dead!—When er feller's done flummuxed, he's flummuxed, said Ike, an' salt won't save him; an' what's the use er blowin' in er bellows what's got er hole in it!

But all that aint neither here nor thar,—continued Mike. Let me tell you 'bout the Panter. I've read in newspapers 'bout some monsos cantankerous varmunts,—sich as the Bengall Tiger what swollers er whole elephant, an' is hungry yet,—an' the Hyena that laughs when he's mad, an' uv the Mexico Lion what's always mad when the white of his eye's black, an' that's always black; 'but they aint er suckumstance—for the big, yaller harr'd, red eyed panter what uses down in my neck o' woods, licks um into fits

Why, if you'd er seen that ar customer what I fout with, long time ago, when my Sal was er leetle bit uv er runt uv er thing 'bout knee high to er three-legged stool, you'd er gin in kerslap. Of all the rambunktious critters that ever you spy, he tuk the rag off'n the bush! Why, if that feller Elliot Brazeal had er bin thar with them ar *stilts* uv his'n, what he calls *legs*, if he hadn't er run, *pre*-haps thar'd er bin some uv the *tallest* walkin' *Je*-whillikin! warn't he some? He was one uv the Panters what you read about; an' if ole Jethro Clark had er had er hand in that fight, an' no saplin close by for him to climb on-to, ef that Panter hadn't erskeer'd the yaller out'n his keountenance, then Mike Hooter never shouted at er camp meetin'—*he* didn't.

But that aint tellin' you 'bout the fight,—again observed our narrator. You see, he continued, it was summer time, an' the crap was laid by, an' we had nothin' to do but to do nothin' an' hunt varmunts. 'Sides, you see, the varmunts was mighty fat, and my wife she wanted some Bar's ile to slick the little niggers faces with, to make um shine like an' look purty, as 'twant no use washin' um—for water made um look kinder like they'd bin in the ashes—'sides, one uv my neighbors' daughters had the scratches, an' she sent over to me, to know what she must do, an' I told her she wanted er bar-skin petticoat, to war somthin' soft next to her skin. I was arter Bar I was, an' 'wasn't thinkin' er *no Panters*. Sal hollerd up the dogs, an' told John Potter, if he wanted to, to come erlong *his-self*. After we'd tuk a privit drink o' rale "*red-eye*," we *put*, an' torecly the dogs they begin er barkin, an' er quilas is through the cane like flugins! Talk to him honey, sez I! An' they did talk to him, *they* did! Sich music! It beat "Glory Hallelugah," an' "Ole Rosin the Bow," an' "Sally in the Gardin'," all hollow. I thought my Sal was some for music, an' if you could hear her singin' "Little pigs they lay in the hay all night," an' me er pattin' "Jubah," I guess you'd knock under.

Well, away the dogs went, waitin' on him close an' talkin' to him like er brother. Torecly they changed ther tune an' gin to sing out like they'd cotch up with him, and when I got thar I see the varmint had done tree'd in er sink hole. I know'd it warn't a bar, for thar was panter tracks, an' the whoppinest big foot ever you see. Well, I got down on my all-fours an' gin to spy into the hole, an' the fust thing I diskiver was two uv the allfiredest, biggest eyes that glar'd like er coal o' fire, an' torecly I hearn him growl! Whew! I warn't no more skeer'd than nuthin' but the way I let drive into that hole with both barrels uv my ole gun, an' the way she lumber'd was er caution, I tell *you!* The fust thing I know'd I didn't know nuthin', an' when I cum to myself thar was I settin' up in the fork uv er tree, an' my gun empty an' it down in the sink hole, an' the panter out 'mongst the dogs, goin' it round an' round, fust one an' then t'other, dog eat son uv e b—h, er slappin um about like dirt, and the durndest fight you ever did see! When I see that my dander was up, I tell you; so I draw'd my ole butcher knife an' come down out'n that tree in a hurry, an' when I got down the first thing I did,—what do you think I did? Why, I blow'd my horn for the dogs an' struck er stright shirt-tail for home, an' the dogs they foller'd. When I got thar, what do you think I see? Why, thar was that good for nuthin' suck-egg sun uv er gun, John Potter, with my Sal settin' on his knee er kissin' him, an' he er tellin' her 'bout me an' the Panter, an' er larfin fit to split! I didn't say er word,—'twasn't no time for jabberin—but I tell you what I did do. I kinder grit my teeth an' pitched into him, an' I pledge you my word, I lammed him plum outen his shirt!

John Potter staid at my house er long time arter that, and courted my darter, an' I gin her to him; but he never said Panter to me since that lickin' I gin him—you can go your pile on that.

CUCUMBERS.—We advise those who are desirous of obtaining this excellent fruit in perfection, to try the following plan, which is highly recommended by many, and which is said, by some, who have tested its efficiency, to be attended almost invariably with flattering success:—

As soon as the temperature is sufficiently mild, cart out a few loads of old well rotted chip manure, and spread it evenly on a patch of green sward—say one or two inches deep—and plant the seeds the same as in garden soil. The hills may be four feet apart, and if you have not a sufficiency of manure completely to cover the entire surface, drop one or two bushels in a place where the hills are to be, and leave the spaces intervening uncovered. The vines will grow with surprising vigor and luxuriance, and the fruit, resting on the clean grass, is easily plucked, and never defiled by dirt. Melons and squashes are grown in this way also. As soon as the plants make their appearance, spread over them a thin cake of cotton wadding, and to prevent its being removed by the wind, confine it in its proper place by wooden pins. The lightness of the article enables the plants to grow without hindrance from its close contact, and to derive the necessary principles from the atmosphere with the same facility as though they were exposed to it without protection. We request our agricultural friends, one and all, to make trial of this method, and establish the results.

SCENE IN A RAIL ROAD OFFICE.—*Dutchman*—"I vants to get pay for a pig vot ter rail road is run over."

Secretary—"How came the engine to run over your pig?"

Dutchman—"Vy mine pig was comin' along, and ter railroad was comin' along, and ter pig did not see ter rail road comin' along, and ter rail road did not see ter pig comin' along, and ter pig went to run under ter rail road ven it was comin' along, and ter rail road runned over ter pig ven he vas comin' along."

Secretary—My friend, I don't think this is a case in which the road ought to pay."

Dutchman—"Ten, afterwards, I keep my pigs from comin' along, ven ter rail road is comin' along."

A BAD-LOOKING FELLOW.—Many years ago, a certain jolly Judge in central Ohio was holding a term of court, when a horsethief of most villainous aspect, was arraigned before him. Horse-thieves in those days were looked upon with especial disfavor, and unfortunately for this particular culprit, he wore a mighty bad countenance. In fact his face condemned him at once. The judge was wrathful, and thus addressed the prisoner at the bar, to the amusement of the court-room—'*Hold up your head you cussed ornary pup! look the court in the eye.*'

A DREAM.—'I once dreamed,' said Pat, 'I was with the Pope, and he axed me wud I drink? Thinks I, wud a duck swim?—and seeing In nishowen, and the lemons, and the sugar, on the sideboard, I told him I didn't care if I take a drap of punch. *Cold or hot?* axed the Pope. *Hot yer holiness,*" and be that, he stepped down into the kitchen for the billn' water, and before he got back, I woke strate up, and now it's distressing me that I didn't *take it could!*'

NOBLE BLOOD.—A person was boasting that he sprung from a high family in Ireland. Yes, said a by-stander, I have seen some of the family so high that their feet could not touch the ground!

We recently heard a good story of two persons engaged to fight a duel. After the first fire, one of the seconds proposed that they should shake hands and make up. The other second said that he saw no necessity for that, for their hands had been shaking ever since they began.—*Yankee Blade.*

"Wonder out of Sunday's alighted Diggers."

There was Bob sleeping [illegible] morning, as usual, when a very respectably clad personage, who was going down Broadway on New York speed, tipped his hat, and said, "Good morning, Mr. Diggers." When he said this, he was gone, but his words made a great impression on the mind of Bob.

"Who's that?" he asked.

"Don't know his name; he belongs to my Lodge; a very clever fellow."

"Your Lodge?" he echoed—"You are an Odd Fellow, then?"

"Yes."

"And a Son of Temperance?"

"Yes."

"And a Rechabite?"

"Yes."

"And a United American Mechanic?"

"Yes."

Bob's face grew radiant.

"Are your *dues* paid up?"

"Yes; why do you ask?" inquired Digges, astonished at the sudden delight of his friend.

"How much do these societies give to a sick brother?"

"Some three and some four dollars a week."

"What proof do they require of his sickness?"

"The certificate of a respectable physician," answered Digges.

A pause ensued. Bob seemed running over with a superabundance of delight.

"And with these facts before you, my misguided Digges, you have perished in the enjoyment of good health?"

"Never was sick a week in my life, only"—he paused—"only in the pocket."

Without another word, Bob took the arm of Digges within his own, and led him into a neighboring oyster-cellar. Seated within the box, he closed the curtains, and said, in a tone of deep feeling,

"Digges, you really ought to take care of yourself! You now exhibit all the premonitory symptoms of a bilious attack."

"Eh!" cried Digges, jumping from his seat.

"Your skin is sallow, your tongue furred, and your eye feverish. In an hour, my friend, you will be in bed, with a raging fever. By night will be delirious. To-morrow you will not be expected to live, and next week—"

"Next week?" echoed Digges, becoming pale.

"Next week," resumed Bob, "you will—are you listening? you will draw at least twelve dollars from these societies. I will sign your certificate. And as you will be sick a great many weeks, you will continue to dr.w twelve dollars per week for a considerable time. Digges, I pity you."

At these words the countenance of Digges became overspread with a mild resignation. He extended his hands. He clutched Bob with a hearty grasp.

"It's a great deal of sickness to look forward to, but I am resigned. You see I am. By-the-by, Bob, I don't feel well. 'Spose you go home with me, and put me to bed?"

For twelve weeks Bob watched night and day by the bedside. Every one remarked his devotion. The committees of the various societies, who came with the "weekly benefits" for the sick brother, were delighted with Bob. They spoke of the devotion of the young physician to their sick brother, in all their lodges and divisions.

"Sit down, my friends," Bob would remark, in a subdued voice, when a committee appeared, "our poor friend fails fast. He has been delirious all night. Speak low—the least noise disturbs him."

And then the committee would sit down in that darkened room, in the fourth story of a boarding house, and gaze through the gloom upon the form of poor Digges, who was stretched upon a bed, his cadaverous face appearing above the edge of the coverlit.

After a few moments they would leave, first placing in the hand of Bob the sum due his sick friend.

And after the committee had left, and gone down stairs, Bob would give orders that his patient should not be disturbed. He would then lock the door. He would then approach the bed, and address his patient in these words—"Digges, my boy, *will you take your toddy hot or cold?*"

To which the patient, flinging off the bed clothes, and jumping out of bed, would respond—"*I'll take it hot, Bob.*"—*City Item.*

The Sovereigns of Europe.

The *General Gazette* of Leipsic shows that the number of European sovereigns, including the Emperor of Brazil, who belongs to an European dynasty, and the two princes of Hohenzollern, and exclusive of the semi-sovereign Prince of Monaco, at present amounts to 48, of whom 33 belong to Germany, and three are women. The eldest of these crowned heads is the King of Hanover, who is 784 years of age; of the others, 7 are between 60 and 70, 14 between 50 and 60, 8 between 40 and 50, 9 between 30 and 40, and 5 between 20 and 30. Three have not yet attained their 20th year, viz: the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Spain, and the Prince of Waldeck, (who is only 13.) The average age is 46 years and 6¾ months. The sovereign who has reigned the longest time is the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, who has been seated on his throne, such as it is, for nearly 63 years; he is the only one whose accession dates from the last century. Three princes, the Duke of Parma, the King of Holland, and the King of Sardinia, only acceded last year, and, on the whole, 17 princes have only assumed the reins of government within the last ten years. Six sovereigns are ecclesiastyrians, and have always been so, viz: the Pope, (compulscrily,) the Emperor of Austria, the Duke of Brunswick, the Princess of Reuss-Schleiz and Waldeck, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Homberg. Four are widowers. One, the King of Denmark, has been twice divorced, and another, the Elector of Hesse, contracted a morganatic marriage; a third, the Sultan of Turkey, lives in a state of polygamy. Of the 35 wives or husbands of reigning sovereigns, the eldest is the Duchess of Saxe Weimer, aged 64; and the youngest, the Queen of Bavaria, aged 25. Of the married sovereigns, 13 are without issue, and the other 28 have male heirs presumptive; of the latter, 6 are married.

CONSOLS.—The following, from the N. Y. Commercial, explains the meaning of this word, which we venture to say is not known to all our readers:—

"'Consol' is only an abbreviation of the word consolidated.' At various times the British Government has borrowed divers sums of money, payable at different dates and bearing different rates of interest.—Occasionally the stocks issued, as evidences of these various debts have been taken up, or called in, and a new stock issued in their stead, payable at one fixed time and bearing one fixed rate of interest.—Such a stock is called a consolidated stock or a 'consol'; and to distinguish it from others, the rate of interest it bears is generally mentioned thus we read of three per cent, consols, &c. &c."

The moustache and imperial have been prohibited in the French navy.

DR. CHRISTIE'S

GALVANIC BELT, BRACELETS, NECKLACE,

AND

MAGNETIC FLUID,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Nervous Diseases,

And of those complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt and Magnetic Fluid,

Is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in Fits, Cramp, Paralysis and Palsy, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic, Gout, Epilepsy, Lumbago, Deafness, Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart, Apoplexy, Neuralgia, Pains in the Side and Chest, Liver Complaint, Spinal Complaint, and Curvature of the Spine, Hip Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Deficiency of Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Diseases, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalising influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity, and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons,

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous complaints, have been

Radically and Permanently Cured,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and everything else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the Galvanic Belt, applied to the cure of Nervousness, Dyspepsia, or any other Chronic or Nervous disorder, In ordinary cases, alternate applications, which, by their action on the liver and stomach of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with increased weakness, after the excitement has ceased. Now commence with the effects resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worst symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a constant Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of Dyspepsia are PERMANENTLY CURED. A few days is often amply sufficient to eradicate the disease of years.

Certificates and Testimonials,

Of the most undoubted character, from all parts of the country, could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

An Extraordinary Case,

which conclusively proves that "Truth is stranger than Fiction." The following letter, *narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of medical science*, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous system. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that *the Nervous System* must be reached before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous system; everything that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. To my great astonishment, in two days my Dyspepsia had gone; in eight days I was enabled to resume my pastoral duties; nor have I since omitted a single service on account of the Bronchitis; and my Rheumatic affection also ceased to trouble me. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned*; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestedly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, with happy results, I believe in every case.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Necklace

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressing complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Bracelets

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates, from all parts of the country, of the most extraordinary character, can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

PRICES:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollar,
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets, with full particulars, may be had of the authorized Agent.

☞ PARTICULAR CAUTION.—Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
General Agent for the United States, 132 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Agents.
September 14, 1849. 1-eow12m

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS,

FROM THE MOST RESPECTABLE SOURCES, could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper, setting forth the wonderful virtues of Dr. SWAYNE'S celebrated FAMILY MEDICINES.

More proofs of the efficacy of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, the Original and Genuine Preparation!

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Livor Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is Dr. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY!

To Elderly Persons.

Many healthy aged individuals, who know the value of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, make it a rule to take it two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmities of age.

Clergymen, Auctioneers, and all Public Speakers, say that Dr. Swayne's Wild Cherry gives that vigor to the voice that cannot be obtained from any other article.

Another Letter to Dr. Swayne.

DATED ANDERSONTOWN, IND.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir: All your medicines sell well, and give good satisfaction. Your valuable Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry has been the means of restoring some hopeless cases in this section. Your Pills are most excellent. I want you to send a good supply of them. A man purchased a bottle of your Vermifuge the other day for his child, and by its use discharged sixty-three of the largest worms he had ever seen. It is somewhat difficult to get the people to try it, as they have been so often gulled by nauseous and worthless worm medicines. Yours being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual, I shall be able to dispose of a large quantity. Respectfully, yours, &c.,
TOWNSEND T. SHARP, P. M.

Important Caution—Read! Read!

There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry, and that is Dr. Swayne's, the first ever offered to the public, which has been sold largely throughout the United States and some parts of Europe; and all preparations called by the name of Wild Cherry have been put out since this, under cover of some deceptive circumstances, in order to give currency to their sales. Each bottle of the genuine is enveloped with a beautiful steel engraving, with the likeness of William Penn thereon; also, Dr. Swayne's signature, and as a further security, the portrait of Dr. Swayne will be added hereafter, so as to distinguish his preparations from all others.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge.

"A safe and effectual remedy for worms, dyspepsia, cholera morbus, sickly or dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public."—This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and it is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be *far superior* (being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended. It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system. It is harmless in its effects, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered.

Beware of Mistakes.—Remember, Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in square bottles, (having recently been changed,) covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. Bear this in mind and be not deceived.

Cleanse and Purify—Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

A mild and effective purgative, great purifyer of the blood, they correct all the functions of the Liver, and as an alterative in Dropsical affections, they are very valuable. Giddiness of the head, dimness of sight, depression of spirits, headache, &c., are cured by these purifying Pills. No medicine can have a better effect for monthly irregularities, which occasionally happen to women; they are perfectly safe, and will, in conjunction with Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, take all pain and disease from every part of the system.

The above valuable Medicines are prepared only by DR. SWAYNE,